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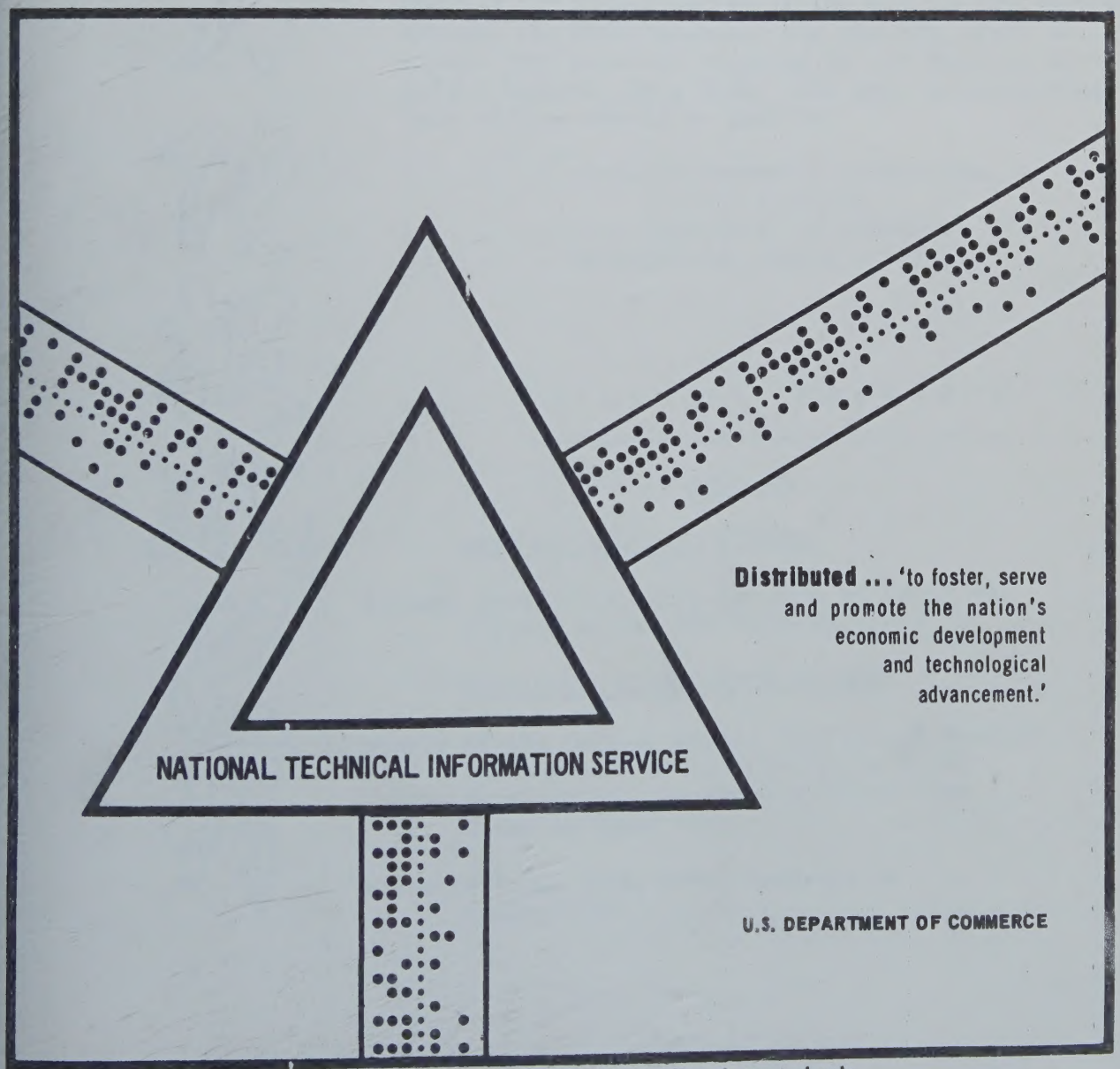
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* NATIONAL *
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LINE OF UNITY AND VICTORY

Advance Heroically Along the Line of Unity and Victory of the 9th Party Congress

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 2, 1972)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note:

Under the excellent situation at home and abroad, people of all nationalities in our country greeted the fighting year of 1972 full of confidence of victory. During the past year under the guidance of the Central Committee of the Party headed by Chairman Mao, people in our country resolutely implemented the line of unity and victory of the 9th Party Congress and won great victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction. People throughout the country realized profoundly from their own experience in struggle: Correctness of the ideological and political line determined everything. As long as we advance along the line of unity and victory of the 9th Party Congress, mobilize all active factors, and unite with all the forces that can be united with, we shall be invincible!

*

The Only Way To Do Things Well Is To Unite With the Majority

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, leadership squads at various levels in Ch'angshu hsien, Kiangsu Province, closely unite together, make revolution with concerted effort, develop their activism and creativeness to a great extent, and bring about a vigorous atmosphere of unity throughout the hsien.

The Party committee of Ch'angshu hsien, working hard to implement the line of unity and victory of the 9th Party Congress, conscientiously implements the Party's cadre policy and firmly unites with the majority of cadres. It correctly sorts out the cadres, employs them freely, loves them sincerely, and conducts line education for them. As a result, it has succeeded in mobilizing all the active factors and united with all the forces which could be united with. Many cadres said with a deep understanding: "We were sometimes in the dark when we made mistakes because the former hsien Party committee did not raise us to a higher level in respect of the line. But now we follow the Party with sharp eyes and become more and more enthusiastic about revolution and production because the new hsien Party committee educates us in Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

Under the leadership and support of superior Party committees, the Ch'angshu hsien Party committee sent four work groups for the implementation of cadre policy headed by principal responsible persons of the hsien into people's communes, factories and units directly under the hsien to do a good job in investigation and study realistically, to inform, educate and arm the broad masses of cadres and people with Chairman Mao's cadre line and policy, and to repudiate the bourgeois reactionary line in connection with cadre questions advocated by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i.

After careful work, 80 percent of the secretaries and deputy secretaries of the former commune Party committees of this hsien and leading cadres above the rank of heads of sections and bureaus of the hsien have now been integrated into leadership squads or related departments at various levels. Among them there were cadres who took part in the War of Resistance against Japan in 1938, cadres who earned merit during the war of liberation as well as cadres who emerged from the movements of land reform and mutual aid and cooperativization. The broad masses of cadres felt that the Party's cadre policy formulated by Chairman Mao was incomparably warm and correct.

After the large number of old cadres were integrated into the leadership squads at various levels, the Party committee of Ch'angshu hsien trusted them fully and employed them fully. The leadership of the hsien Party committee conscientiously helped those old cadres who once followed the erroneous line but now realized their own mistakes, to correct their mistakes. In the meantime it also warmly encouraged them to work boldly and earn new merit for the Party and people.

Between the spring of 1969 and the winter of 1971, the Party committee and revolutionary committee of the hsien held four study classes of line and policy education as well as three study classes for the study of the Party's basic line to train old cadres who had already been integrated into leadership squads and related departments at various levels. During the course of training, the hsien Party committee adopted methods such as using typical models to lead the way, recollection, comparison, repudiation of revisionism, rectification, summing up of historical experience, participation in collective productive manual labor, etc., to guide the broad masses of cadres to study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. This enables the broad masses of cadres to draw a clear line between true and false Marxism-

Leninism and raise their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.

As a result of the resolute implementation of the Party's cadre policy and the mobilization of the cadres' activism, many old cadres have earned new merits in the three great struggles. Wu Wei-ch'un, secretary of the Party committee of Hsinglung commune, was an old cadre who served in the past as secretary of the commune Party committee here. Before the cultural revolution he was poisoned by preposterous theories of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i such as "good production means good policies," etc. Consequently he was engrossed in grasping of production. The result was: He not only failed to grasp production well but also made mistakes himself. After the establishment of the new Party committee, the hsien Party committee still allowed him to serve as the No. 1 man. At the beginning he was afraid that he might again make mistakes he had made before and was therefore a little timid in his work.

Upon realizing this situation, the hsien Party committee promptly held heart-to-heart talks with him and helped him to sum up past experiences actively. After raising his own line consciousness, Wu Wei-ch'un led the "squad members" to grasp the "guidelines" first when they grasped the production of grains and to face contradictions squarely. He went deep into No. 10 production brigade which had a grave spontaneous capitalist tendency in the past, and stayed at a selected spot to mobilize the masses to take off the lid of class struggle and line struggle, to repudiate energetically capitalist tendencies, and resolutely implement the Party's rural guidelines and policies.

After two years of arduous struggle, prosperity was achieved throughout the production brigade. Output of grains went past the mark of 1,900 chin per mow, which was more than double the target set in the "Program." In the past the commune members had to consume centrally purchased state grains, but now they can sell patriotic grains to the state every year.

The Party committee of the commune seriously sums up and popularizes the advanced experience of No. 10 production brigade. By doing so it has brought about rapid changes in revolution and production throughout the commune. The hsien Party committee introduced Wu Wei-ch'un's deeds of continuing revolution at a conference of hsien cadres and organized everybody for an on-the-scene inspection. Many old cadres were deeply encouraged and had their revolutionary youthfulness restored.

*

Persevere in the Correct Line and Implement the Party's Policies

Under the guidance of the line of unity and victory of the 9th Party Congress, the Party general branch at the Motive Power Workshop of Shenyang Metallurgical Refinery has conscientiously done a good job in strengthening

the Party's unity, managed to unite the majority of the people and won new victories in revolution as well as production.

The 280-odd workers, technicians and cadres of this workshop came from various parts of the country. One of the questions which the Party general branch constantly takes into consideration is how to organize everybody on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to do a good job of making revolution and managing production. It holds that the leadership cores of Party organizations are also cores of unity. To unite the broad masses of cadres and masses, we must first do a good job of uniting the "squad members" of the Party general branch.

Secretary of the Party general branch Kao Hsiao-tien and deputy secretary Hu Chin-ch'eng regularly studied with everybody Chairman Mao's teaching "To lead a revolution to victory, the political party must rely upon the correctness of its political line and the firmness of its organization." They realized: Leadership of the Party does not rely mainly on any individual but on the correctness of its line and policies. When the line and policies are wrong, the "squad members" of the Party committee are bound to fail to think and work in unison. Under such circumstances, no individual, however capable he may be, will be able to accomplish tasks assigned him by the Party.

Kao Hsiao-tien and Hu Chin-ch'eng mutually helped and supported each other during work. After the New Year of 1971, this workshop mobilized the masses to help the leadership in its rectification. At that time some of the workers were a little too harsh in criticizing Hu Chin-ch'eng. Hu Chin-ch'eng could not accept this criticism, thinking that some people tried to frame him. But Kao Hsiao-tien thought that where questions of principle were concerned it would not be possible to try to maintain harmony, and that to maintain unity it would be necessary to attach importance to the line. So he patiently helped Hu Chin-ch'eng and said: "When we working class are in power, we need supervision by the masses. As long as the criticisms against us are not malicious attacks, we should listen to them patiently, for to trust or not to trust the masses is a question of line!" These words of Kao Hsiao-tien enlightened Hu Chin-ch'eng who then began to go among the masses voluntarily to struggle against self-interest and repudiate revisionism. His action was warmly welcomed by the masses.

The Party general branch at the workshop conscientiously implemented the Party's policies and united the majority of the cadres and masses. After an analysis and study of the situation of the technicians in the workshop, it was discovered that because of the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line some of the technicians were divorced from reality, from the masses and from manual labor. However, most of them were still willing to be and could be combined with the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Now, were they to unite, educate and remold these people from a comradely approach and mobilize their revolutionary activism to serve socialist revolution and socialist construction or to leave them alone? This was an important question concerning whether the Party's line and policies could be implemented correctly.

In this workshop there was an engineering technician with an exploiting class family background. After being educated and remolded during the great proletarian cultural revolution, he made relatively fast ideological progress. He performed manual labor and repudiated the bourgeoisie together with the workers and honestly followed the road of combination with the workers. Grasping this typical model, the Party general branch developed a discussion in the Party on how to handle this man. It unified understanding on the basis of the Party's policies and principles and made arrangements for him to take charge of production in the workshop. In the meantime, the Party general branch also helped him to handle the relations between politics and work correctly. Now he works conscientiously with a good sense of responsibility and is warmly praised by the masses.

At present there are over 40 technicians in the workshop, but the Party general branch assigned appropriate work to every one of them according to their individual condition so that they can develop their roles. Now all the workers, cadres and technicians in the workshop grasp revolution and promote revolution together and have brought about a new atmosphere of vitality and vigor in the workshop.

*

Combining Efforts To Change the Appearance of the Gobi Desert

Anhsi hsien, Kansu Province, known as the "wind box of the world," is located at the extreme west end of the Hohsi Corridor. In the Gobi Desert the climate is cold and there are constant sandstorms; therefore Anhsi hsien was a notoriously poor hsien in history. However, under the guidance of the line of unity and victory of the 9th Party Congress, the broad masses of cadres and people combined their efforts to fight against the sandstorms and the cold climate and gradually changed the appearance of the Gobi Desert.

During the past two years, this small hsien with a population of only some 50,000 built 250 li of a forest belt at six places where wind was strongest as well as planted 630 mow of economic trees and built more than 70,000 mow of standard strip fields. In 1970 the average per-mow output of food grains throughout the hsien was increased by 19.1 percent as compared with 1969. In 1971 the average per-mow output of food grains was again increased by 19.5 percent as compared with 1970 in spite of severe drought. Leading members of the Anhsi hsien Party committee said excitedly when they reviewed this change: The basic guarantee for our victory was our unity and resolute implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.

At the end of 1969 when the present secretary of the Party committee Hu K'o-ch'in had just arrived at Anhsi, a small number of leading cadres showed a lack of confidence in changing the appearance of this hsien. Some of them even wanted to leave this place and go to work elsewhere.

How can Anhsi be changed? How should Anhsi be changed? With these questions in mind, Hu K'o-ch'in went deep into the basic level to conduct investigation and study as well as summed up typical experiences from the masses to be used as a guide for his work.

Ch'aoyang production brigade of Santaokou commune in this hsien was well known as the poorest place in this hsien. The fields were full of ditches and marshes. In some places a windstorm would not only blow away the fertilizer but also uproot the crops at times. However, beginning from 1968 the cadres and commune members of this production brigade used Mao Tse-tung's thought to unify understanding and combine efforts as well as to develop the movement of learning from Tachai in agricultural production. They practiced self-reliance and arduous struggle and engaged in capital construction of farmland. As a result, output of food grains was increased considerably and the poor place became a rice granary.

Now Hu K'o-ch'in came to Ch'aoyang production brigade with members of the hsien leadership. Upon seeing with their own eyes the vigorous atmosphere of unity and prosperity in this brigade, their thoughts boiled like a pot of hot water. They went to visit places and study during the day and study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings in relation with reality and held heart-to-heart talks with the poor and lower-middle peasants in the evening. The more they studied the happier their hearts became and the more they talked with the poor and lower-middle peasants the greater their confidence in Anhsi grew. Vice chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee Chao Cheng-an, known as "Old Sian," said confidently after his visits and studies: "The human factor is most important. As long as we resolutely implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies and unite together, we shall be able to find a way out." Hu K'o-ch'in said: "Correct! When we unite ourselves we can even move the T'ai Shan. Let us resolutely lead the masses to move forward along the line of unity and victory of the 9th Party Congress!" After a discussion, the hsien Party committee organized propaganda teams to go down to the countryside and sent group after group of cadres deep into the basic level to stay at selected spots.

But what were they to grasp after they went down? And how should the people in the hsien be led to fight together? At the beginning the thinking of a small number of cadres was not clear enough and they failed to busy themselves at the right places. Thus the hsien Party committee organized everybody to learn seriously from the advanced experience of Hsiyang hsien in learning from Tachai, developed line education, energetically grasped the revolutionized building of basic level leadership squads and instilled Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies deep into people's minds.

Apart from grasping well the above-mentioned work, they also paid attention to rectifying the situation in 26 production brigades in the hsien which were relatively backward. This enabled some of the brigades which had been backward for long periods of time to join the ranks of the advanced. Later changes that took place in backward brigades in turn promoted advanced units, pushed everybody forward, and developed activities of remolding nature and capital construction of farmland throughout the hsien. In this way they brought about a new situation in the Gobi Desert.

*

Profound Friendship Between the Army and the People Along Lhasa River

In the struggle to defend the border areas of the motherland and build a socialist new Tibet, commanders and fighters of the PLA stationed along Lhasa River developed a profound friendship with the local masses of people. Every year when autumn came, the commanders and fighters of the units actively helped the masses with their harvesting. When the area was hit by drought, large numbers of commanders and fighters went out to help the masses fight against the natural disaster. When the area was short of water, commanders and fighters of the units camped out in the wilderness to help the masses build small reservoirs. When small bridges across the river collapsed, the commanders and fighters helped the masses to build new wooden bridges. Whenever Chairman Mao or the CCP Central Committee issued new instructions, the commanders and fighters enthusiastically published them. The emancipated serfs said kindly: It is difficult to tell how much efforts PLA comrades have made to help us make revolution and engage in construction.

One evening in August 1971 when the flowers of the crops along Lhasa River were blooming and the peasants were looking forward to a bumper harvest, a rainstorm suddenly set in. At that time the commanders and fighters of a certain unit stationed in that area were having their evening meal. As they ate, they heard the noise of running water coming from the valley opposite and saw flood water rushing down the valley. Heavy rain was pouring down continuously from the sky together with hailstones. Thus the commanders and fighters interrupted their meal and rushed to the scene of the flood with picks in their hands.

At this time a breach had already been opened in the stone dam and the flood water gravely threatened the 400-odd mow of crops protected by the dam. Immediately they jumped into the torrent and began to fight the flood. In the meantime commune members also came from all quarters. Then the armymen and people formed themselves into a human wall by linking arms and shoulders together to stop the torrent and save the stone dam. When the fighters fell, the commune members pulled them up. When the commune members fell, the fighters help them to get up. After a strenuous battle of forty minutes they finally overcame the flood and saved the crops.

The health work team of a certain PLA unit stationed along Lhasa River regularly went deep into neighboring mountain villages to render medical service to the Tibetan masses. They discovered when making their rounds that among the 800-odd people in a mountain village there were as many as 30 deaf or dumb. So, with a profound class feeling in their hearts, members of the health work team visited some of the old poor peasants and families of the deaf or dumb. Emancipated serfs then indignantly told stories about their past sufferings. In the old society the broad masses of slaves and serfs were considered as "speaking tools." They could not obtain any treatment when they fell sick. Many of the deaf or dumb patients were originally neither deaf nor dumb, it was the vicious feudal serf system that deprived them of the right to speak.

Such stories of the emancipated serfs served as a vivid class education for the members of the health work team. They made up their minds to do their best to relieve the Tibetan brothers of their pain and suffering. As they did not have the experience for treating the deaf and dumb, they tried acupuncture needles on themselves. After two months of careful treatment, most of the deaf and dumb patients recovered their hearing and speech to various degrees.

"When the army and the people unite themselves into one they will become invincible." The broad masses of emancipated serfs warmly love the PLA; they always go to help the units when it has difficulties. They always celebrate festivals jointly with the PLA. They are as close together as members of the same family.

*

Unity Among the Nationalities Under the T'ien Shan

People of eight nationalities including the Uighurs, the Khazakhs, the Han, the Hui, the Mongolians, the Hsipo, etc., live in Usu hsien, T'ach'eng Special District, Sinkiang Autonomous Region. During the past few years people of various nationalities in this hsien united themselves closely under the guidance of the line of unity and victory of the 9th Party Congress to engage in construction in the border areas of the motherland. They scored one victory after another:

In 1970 the output of food grains and cotton was 11 percent and 89 percent respectively above the highest records of annual output in history. In 1971 a good harvest of food grains and cotton was achieved in spite of grave natural disasters. The year 1971 was, incidentally, the best year of livestock production, with the number of various animals increased by more than 10 percent over that of 1970.

People of various nationalities in Usu hsien have realized profoundly in the course of struggle: "Unity is strength and unity is victory!" In this hsien, the East Is Red production brigade of East Wind commune was originally a place constantly afflicted by severe drought and scarcity of water. Before the liberation the landlords often instigated the peasants and herdsmen of various nationalities to start disputes over water. However, after the liberation, particularly after the formation of the commune, the situation was completely changed: Commune members of various nationalities compromised with one another modestly and made reasonable arrangements for the use of water within the big family of the people's commune. However, interference from the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i still prevented the problem of drought and scarcity of water from being solved thoroughly.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution and under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, commune members of various nationalities in this production brigade stepped up their revolutionary unity, practiced self-reliance and arduous struggle and jointly built a 34-li concrete ditch

and 160-odd native ditches to collect the melted snow from the T'ien Shan. This helped to irrigate the 30,000-odd mow of farmland throughout the production brigade effectively and brought about preliminary changes to the drought situation. In 1971 the output of food grains in the production brigade was more than doubled as compared with that of 1967.

Anti-Revisionist production brigade of Struggle commune was a pastoral commune located deep in the T'ien Shan. In this place, constant drought caused the pasture to grow poorly and the output of grass to remain low. This brought about great difficulties in the development of animal husbandry.

After the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of Khazakh and Mongolian commune members, encouraged by the Tachai spirit, made up their minds to change the drought-stricken pasture land into drought-resistant man-made pasture land so as to change the backward condition of having to rely on providence to bring up animals.

In the early spring of 1967, they built water collecting ditches at the foot of the snow mountains. However, due to the shortage of manpower, the project, which was started in 1967, could not be completed as late as the first half of 1969. But upon learning about this situation, commune members of Han, Uighur, Hui and other nationalities in the neighboring Pioneer production brigade and Red Flag production brigade which engaged principally in agriculture made requests to go up the mountain to support fraternal Kazakh and Mongolian commune members in accordance with the principle of mutual assistance and mutual benefit.

In August 1969 the 100-odd Han, Uighur and Hui nationality commune members in these two production brigades came to the site of the water conservation project beating their gongs and drums and holding their red banners aloft, to struggle together with the Khazakh and Mongolian commune members. After three months of struggle, they completed two 48 li long ditches to collect melted snow for the drought-stricken pasture land. When these Han, Uighur and Hui commune members left the mountain, the broad masses of Khazakh and Mongolian commune members shouted excitedly and continuously: "Long live Chairman Mao! Long live Chairman Mao!"

During the past few years, the poor and lower-middle herdsmen of Anti-Revisionist production brigade built 3,000 mow of grazing and fodder bases, set up a system of irrigation for the 5,000-odd mow of natural pasture land and increased livestock production for several consecutive years. On the basis of production increase during 1970, the number of animals kept in this production brigade was again increased in 1971 by 26 percent.

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Strengthen the Party Spirit and Serve As Forerunners of Revolutionary Unity

by

NCNA Correspondent and NCNA Reporter

Mengla hsien, Hsishuangpanna T'ai Nationality Autonomous Chou, Yunnan Province, is a multi-nationality hsien. The new Party committee of this hsien consists of Party cadres of T'ai, Yi, T'u, Yao, Pai, Han, Hani, and Nahsi nationalities. On the day following the formation of the new hsien Party committee, all its members conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's important speech at the 9th Party Congress, conscientiously summed up experience in relation to the history of struggle between the two lines in the Party, and raised their consciousness in the implementation of the line of unity and victory of the 9th Party Congress.

After great leader Chairman Mao issued the call "Read and study seriously and have a real grasp of Marxism," the Party committee of Mengla hsien immediately grasped the serious reading of Marxist, Leninist and Chairman Mao's books as a matter of first priority for strengthening ideological building in the hsien Party committee.

However, a Yi nationality cadre named Yang Shun-hsiang, who was a member of the hsien Party committee, developed a timid idea of "it is easy to work with the pick but difficult to assault the mountain of theory" in the course of his reading and study as a result of his low cultural level. But You Chung-hsien, a Han cadre serving as a hsien Party committee member, actively and warmly helped him and regularly studied with him until late at night.

Walung production brigade where Yang Shun-hsiang worked is located in Hsiangmingshan area. As that place has a high elevation and is cold, output of paddy is very low. After studying Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic works repeatedly, Yang Shun-hsiang persistently conducted experiments, repeatedly practiced and incessantly summed up experience according to the viewpoint of practice first. Finally he grasped the laws governing the high rate of production of paddy and increased the average per-mow output of paddy in the 50 mow of experimental fields from 250 chin to 650 chin.

The Party committee of Mengla hsien resolutely implemented the Party's system of democratic centralism. "Mutual exchange of information" and mutual consultation among the committee members in connection with their work effectively strengthened the unity of the "squad members" of the committee on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. As a result, their work became better and better.

In June 1971 when the entire hsien was busy planting late rice, Chiang Hsüeh-jang, a Han cadre who was a deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee handling routine work in the office, convened a standing committee meeting for the discussion and formulation of a work plan for doing a good job in political and ideological work as well as for promoting and guaranteeing the planting of late rice on schedule. At that time Teng Fu-ch'ang, a

Yao nationality cadre serving as a member of the standing committee of the hsien Party committee, did not attend the standing committee meeting as he was staying at a selected spot at the lower level. Thus Chiang Hsüeh-jang took the initiative to go down to get his view. On Teng Fu-ch'ang's part, he also presented his views on this plan according to the experience and lessons learned during his stay at selected spots.

As Chiang Hsüeh-jang thought Teng Fu-ch'ang's opinion was very good, he convened another standing committee meeting to discuss and revise the work plan. After the meeting, the hsien Party committee again seriously summed up and popularized the experience of the production brigade in which Teng Fu-ch'ang stayed at selected spots. In this way they effectively pushed forward the planting of late rice throughout the hsien.

Unity in the Party committee of Mengla hsien on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought has pushed forward the revolutionary unity among the people of various nationalities throughout the hsien. Under the leadership of the hsien Party committee, people of various nationalities advance vigorously and triumphantly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and bring about a lively situation of unified struggle everywhere.

* * *

RUSTICATED INTELLECTUAL YOUTHS

People of the Capital Warmly Welcome and Receive Study Report Group from Peking Young Intellectuals Assigned to Production Teams in Yenan Area

- Young intellectuals are encouraged to press on with their efforts in making continuous progress along the road of integration with workers and peasants charted by Chairman Mao

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 3, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Peking, January 2) The young intellectuals of Peking municipality sent to production teams to settle down in the area of Yenan recently sent a study report group back to Peking to give the people of the capital an account of how they were receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and training and growing in the big wide rural world. During its stay in Peking, the report group was warmly welcomed and received by the CCP committee and revolutionary committee of Peking municipality and by the people of the capital.

Coming to Peking as members of the study report group this time were over 100 young intellectuals representing more than 20,000 young intellectuals of Peking assigned to production teams to settle down in the area of Yenan. They brought good tidings to the people of the capital as they reported how nurtured by the spirit of Yenan and with the affectionate care of the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in the area of Yenan, the young intellectuals of Peking humbly received re-education from poor and lower-middle peasants and doggedly followed the road of integration with workers and peasants charted by Chairman Mao and were growing healthily after three years of tempering. The arrival of the report group came as a great delight to the people of the capital. Members of the group were received and treated warmly by the people as their own relatives.

The Party committee and revolutionary committee of Peking and Party organizations and revolutionary committees at ch'ü and neighborhood levels showed unusual concern for the growth of the young intellectuals assigned to mountainous and rural areas and strengthened their education by adopting energetic measures. In the past two years, comfort teams were sent by Peking every year to the area of Yenan and other areas where young intellectuals were placed to offer them comfort. Members of the study report group now coming to Peking received personal visits from responsible comrades of the Party committee of Peking municipality who listened to their report and praised the achievements scored by them in receiving re-education under the care of Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in the area of Yenan. They were encouraged to press on with their efforts in acquiring humbly the glorious revolutionary traditions of the people of Yenan and make continuous progress along the brilliant broad path of integration with workers and peasants charted by Chairman Mao.

With the arrival of the study report group in Peking, study-report activities were widely launched throughout the city. Members of the group kept in wide contact with the workers, cadres and students and the guardians of young intellectuals. Many forums were held by them. A number of visits were paid to the rusticated young intellectuals' families. Over 120 reports were given to more than 136,000 people. In the light of personal experience, the young intellectuals came back to give reports in the capital warmly sang the praise of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and told of understanding acquired by rusticated young intellectuals in studying Mao Tse-tung's thought and receiving re-education from poor and lower-middle peasants in the three major revolutionary struggles. During their stay, they put on display diagrams and pictures showing the tempering and maturing of the young intellectuals of Peking in the area of Yenan. They also presented revolutionary theatrical works reflecting the revolutionary spirit of Yenan and the way young intellectuals received re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Through the report activities, the people of the capital saw the rapid growth of the new generation on the soil of Yenan and said elatedly, "The road of integration with workers and peasants pointed out by Chairman Mao is one that must be followed by young intellectuals in their revolutionization." Many guardians of young intellectuals said, "By placing our own children in the hands of the people of Yenan, we can set our hearts at rest." After listening to the reports, the graduate students of the current year of the Peking Municipal Middle School received an inspiration. Many middle school graduates wrote to the report group to express the determination to learn from them and to head for the countryside and the frontiers and for areas where they are most needed in resolute response to Chairman Mao's great call.

During their stay in Peking, the study report group visited the Peking No. 2 Cotton Mill, Peking Petroleum and Chemical Main Factory, Western Peking Coal Mine and the Tapailou production team where the late communist fighter Wang Fu-sheng belonged, and other units. The new achievements scored in industrial and agricultural production in the capital and the revolutionary enthusiasm displayed by the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants in making revolution and stimulating production constituted a source of great education and inspiration to the young intellectuals of the report group. They expressed the determination to strive to be always worthy of the concern shown the younger generation by the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao and the encouragement accorded to them by Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in Peking municipality and the people of the capital and be always worthy of their aspirations. They said, "We are returning soon to Yenan. Back, we will surely pass on the affectionate concern of the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao and the people of the capital to the young intellectuals of Peking assigned to teams in the area of Yenan. We will not fail to encourage them to assiduously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought in the three rural revolutionary struggles. We will make them more humbly receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and assiduously transform their world outlook in an effort to temper themselves into successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause."

* * *

Educated Young Woman Makes Progress in Countryside

(NCNA-English Foochow, Jan. 5, 1972)

juan miao-jung, an educated young woman, has made constant progress in the past ten years since returning to her village, tingtou production brigade of hsiapaishih people's commune in fuan county, fukien province. daughter of a poor peasant, she is affectionately called by the local people "an iron girl with a will to help build a new socialist village".

in the autumn of 1961, 19-year-old juan miao-jung finished middle school. she followed chairman mao's teaching "all intellectuals who can work in the countryside should be happy to go there. our countryside is vast and has plenty of room for them to develop their talents to the full" and went back to her village.

life and work in the countryside posed many difficulties for her. one day she joined other commune members in carrying manure to the fields on the mountainside. half way up, she slipped and fell. her hands and feet were bruised and her clothes were soiled by the manure. this caused an acute ideological struggle in her mind. "how hard things are exclamation can i take it?" she wondered. her father noticed that she was upset and encouraged her to carry on by recalling how the family had suffered in the old society and pointing out their present happy life. he said: "my child, if you want to help build up our new socialist village, does it matter if you have to sweat and your clothes get soiled? this is nothing compared with the hard life we poor people had in the old days when we had to toil for the landlords like beasts of burden." hearing this, she shed tears for the hard life of the old days.

at night, by a kerosene lamp she studied chairman mao's teaching: "if you want to be one with the masses, you must make up your mind to undergo a long and even painful process of tempering." she made up her mind to work hard in the countryside all her life and be a good daughter of the poor peasants.

early the next day, she again joined the commune members in carrying manure up the mountainside, this time with firmer steps.

juan miao-jung took the lead in forming a scientific experimental group with the help of the poor and lower-middle peasants to disseminate agricultural science and raise grain yield. much farmland in the brigade was short of fertilizer. she suggested that the brigade grow green manure to improve the poor soil. the first year, the group trial-planted nearly one hectare of astragalus. they expanded it to about five hectares the next year and helped solve the problem of fertilizer. they harvested over two tons more grain per hectare. since then she has constantly summed up experience and studied agricultural science with a will. with the poor and lower-middl peasants, she trial-sowed good rice seeds, and disseminated the method of speeding up sprouting in hothouses, of transplanting rice seedlings with root soil and other advanced techniques. these promoted the production. she has fought over

the past decade with a firm will, fearing neither difficulties nor setbacks. she said: "i'll always follow the road charted by chairman mao."

juan miao-jung was admitted into the communist party of china, thanks to her hard efforts in studying mao tsetung thought and modestly receiving the re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants. she was elected secretary of the brigade party branch in february 1969. that autumn the brigade was hit by a serious typhoon and a sea-quake, the first in a hundred years. a downpour fell late one night and torrents ran into the village. the sea breached the dyke. over 66 hectares of ripening rice became a vast lake.

juan miao-jung was very worried when she saw the flattened crops and breached sea-dykes at ebb tide. in line with chairman mao's teaching "the masses are the real heroes", she immediately called the cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants together to work out a plan to restore production by sealing the breaches and repairing the dykes.

the following day the brigade mobilized more than 700 peasants, old and young, men and women, and sealed 10 small dyke breaches quickly. they then concentrated on closing a big breach 50 metres wide and 10 metres deep. this was an intense battle racing against the tide. juan miao-jung worked with them day and night. after six days and five nights of hard work, they moved more than 7,000 cubic metres of earth work and closed the breach before the next big tide.

the brigade was also hit by mountain torrents this year. at a party branch meeting, she offered a plan to dig a canal winding up the mountain, build sluice-gates and afforest all the barren hills during two winters and springs.

most of the cadres and commune members agreed. in the winter of 1969 the tingtou brigade launched a mass farmland-irrigation construction drive. after two winters and two springs of hard efforts they dug 30,000 cubic metres of earth and hewed 9,000 cubic metres of rock. they built canals with a combined length of 2,500 metres, flood sluice-gates and three siphons with a combined length of 360 metres. they also afforested about 47 hectares of land and reclaimed eleven hectares of hills for growing tea. as a result, all hills which used to suffer from erosion became verdant with trees.

they also turned the brigade's five hectares of dry land into paddy fields. they improved 66 hectares of low-lying land subject to flood and waterlogging so as to give high stable yields irrespective of long dry spells or excessive rain. the brigade's grain yield in 1970 averaged 6.3 tons per hectare and total grain output hit an all-time high, showing a 70 per cent increase over 1968, the year before the brigade was hit by the natural disaster. they overcame serious drought again in 1971 and had a good grain harvest averaging 6.8 tons per hectare.

after being elected secretary of the brigade party branch, juan miao-jung set stricter demands on herself and worked hard to remould her world outlook. she knew

from experience that receiving re-education requires modesty, and remoulding one's world outlook needs consciousness. for a time, she was too busy to take part in collective labour. when she came to carry manure with the commune members one day, a young fellow said to her jokingly: "why, miao-jung, you have come to carry manure exclamation" juan miao-jung chewed the words over and over. she said to herself: "when i carried manure in the past, nobody thought it unusual. why should they comment now? it shows that i began to divorce myself from the masses after being a cadre." she was determined to remain an ordinary labourer all her life. busy as she is, she goes to work with the commune members whenever possible. coming back from meetings in the commune, she does not take the bus. instead, she walks to the fields, puts her things aside and joins the commune members in work. sometimes she is still working in the field an hour before leaving for the county seat to attend a meeting. then she runs for the bus, unwashed and with her shoes in her hand. during her three years as party branch secretary, she put in 180 workdays each year. some commune members said to her: "miao-jung, you work in the fields as much as we. now that you have a heavier load, think more of the brigade's affairs and leave the field work to us." but juan miao-jung replied: "you can do more work for me. but you cannot remould my world outlook for me. there is no end to being re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants and remoulding my world outlook."

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Strengthen Unity of Cadres of the Various Nationalities

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 4, 1972)

The Kungshan Tulung and Nu Nationalities Autonomous Hsien of Yunnan Province is situated in the southwest frontier of the motherland, and it is a multi-nationalities community. The leading members of the CCP Kungshan hsien committee and the hsien revolutionary committee are made up of cadres of Tulung, Nu, Lisu, Tibetan, Nahsi and Han nationalities. Since setting up of the hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee, they have paid much attention to the strengthening of revolutionary unity among the cadres of the various nationalities. They have organized members of the hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee to study over again Chairman Mao's great teaching "Unite to win still greater victory," and the Party's nationality policy, and, with reference to the history of the struggle between the two lines within the Party, criticized such fallacies as idealistic transcendentalism and the theory that the minority nationalities are backward spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers to sabotage national unity, and raised the understanding of everyone of the significance of strengthening unity among the different nationalities.

The Han nationality cadres among the leading comrades of the hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee are paying attention to overcoming the tendency of greater Han nationalism by respecting cadres of the minority nationalities and consciously upholding revolutionary unity among the squad members. They have succeeded in modestly listening to the views of the minority nationalities cadres when holding a meeting for the investigation of a problem. When divergence of views appears, they do not come to a hasty conclusion, but would by means of adequate discussions and talks bring about unified thinking. In work they boldly let them pick up the heavy loads, and at the same time provide them with concrete assistance. When deviations appear in work, they will voluntarily shoulder the responsibility and enthusiastically help them sum up the lesson of their experience. When actual difficulties are experienced by them or their families, they would voluntarily show concern and help solve the problems. "A vigorous and lively political situation in which there is both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind" is created in the leading body. With the cadres of various nationalities marching in concert and united in battle, they have been able to play a very useful role in leading the people of various nationalities of the whole hsien in the conduct of socialist revolution and construction.

From practice the CCP Kungshan hsien committee and the hsien revolutionary committee have realized that in order to strengthen unity among cadres of various nationalities in the leading bodies, the exemplary role played by the Han nationality cadres acting as the No. 1 and No. 2 in the hsien Party committee is of the utmost importance.

Since Comrade Wei Kuo-hsing, a Han nationality cadre, became the secretary of the hsien Party committee and chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee, he has maintained giving play to the democratic style of the Party, remained modest and prudent, and imposed a strict demand on himself. Once he went to a selected spot in distant Tulungchiang commune to settle down. In order to satisfy the need of the poor and lower-middle peasants for the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, the commune submitted a request to the hsien for the appropriation of a sum of money for propaganda expenses, and because telephone contact could not be established with the hsien, he endorsed this item of expenses. Later, he became conscious that as he had not submitted the matter to the hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee for collective discussion and had not consulted with the comrade in charge of this item of work, his handling of the problem in that manner was not only a problem of work style but also a sign that the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers in placing the individual over the organization had not been eliminated. At a meeting of the Party committee he voluntarily made a self-examination and also had a talk with the Party committee member in charge of this work to solicitate his views. This action of the No. 1 person not only educated the squad members but also strengthened revolutionary unity.

From practice the CCP Kungshan hsien committee and the hsien revolutionary committee have realized that in order to strengthen unity among the various nationalities cadres in the leading bodies, it is necessary to let the cadres of the various nationalities play their parts to the full in the leading bodies. Pai Li-p'u, a Tulung nationality cadre and a member of the hsien Party committee, used to be a member of the former hsien Party committee, and for a time he suffered from the idea of "two difficulties and one retreat." One difficulty was that there were too many dependents in his household but not enough labor power. Another difficulty was his low cultural standard and his poor ability in leadership work. So he was prepared to "beat a retreat." He was afraid of making mistakes and was not bold enough in work, and would even pass on an application for leave to the other comrades for approval.

Comrade Lu Ching, a deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee and a revolutionary leadership cadre of the Nahsi nationality, had several friendly talks with him,and used the direct and opposite aspects of the lesson of his own experience to open up his awareness of class struggle and line struggle as well as continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The hsien Party committee also provided him with a chance to study and helped him to raise his awareness. Last year when the upper level organized a study visit to Tachai, the hsien Party committee decided to send him there. Upon his return from Tachai, he climbed the more than 4,000-meter high Kao-li-kung Mountain and walked three days to get to the Tulungchiang commune. Going deep into the masses and enthusiastically propagating the Tachai experience, he was welcomed by the people of the Tulung nationality and effectively propagated the learn-from-Tachai-in-agriculture mass movement in Tulungchiang commune.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, "Carry out education on ideology and political line" and "Criticism--unity--criticism," the CCP Kungshan hsien committee and the hsien revolutionary committe have also looked upon

the development of active ideological struggle as an important guarantee for strengthening unity among the various nationalities cadres in the leading bodies. Comrade Yü Te-ch'üan, a member of the hsien Party committee and secretary of the Party branch for Lats'ao production brigade, is a young cadre of the Lisu nationality. In the great cultural revolution he diligently studied and practiced Mao Tse-tung's thought, led the poor and lower-middle peasants of the whole brigade to score achievements in the mass movement to learn from Tachai in massed agriculture and enabled Lats'ao production brigade to become an advanced learn from Tachai in agriculture unit in Kungshan hsien. In the face of the glory, Comrade Yü Te-ch'üan became arrogant.

Once when the hsien held an experience exchange meeting of advanced units, the Lats'ao production brigade was placed at the end of the list of speakers and he became unhappy. The leading comrade of the hsien Party committee looked him up for a talk, studied Chairman Mao's great teaching "Guard against arrogance. For anyone in a leading position, this is a matter of principle and an important condition for maintaining unity" together with him, and recollected with him the painful lessons of the four arrogances and defeats in the history of our Party to help him further raise the awareness of the struggle between the two lines.

Upon his return to the production brigade he immediately convened a meeting of the Party branch, held an open-door rectification and voluntarily made a self-examination. He also carried his luggage, and his working implements, and went deep into the villages and hamlets of the 11 production teams belonging to the brigade, working in the day time together with the masses in collective production and labor and solicitating the views of the poor and lower-middle peasants at night. The poor and lower-middle peasants provided him and the Party branch with views which enabled him to raise his awareness, to pay attention to constantly guarding against arrogance and doing away with complacency and to do work well. The hsien Party committee, by summing up and popularizing in time this experience of Comrade Yü Te-ch'üan, has stimulated the ideological revolutionization of the cadres of various nationalities in the whole hsien.

The revolutionary unity of the cadres of various nationalities in the CCP Kungshan hsien committee and the hsien revolutionary committee has brought about unity between the leading bodies and the people at various levels in the whole hsien, and enabled the excellent situation in revolution and production in the hsien to keep on improving. In spite of the condition of great natural calamities and experienced for several years running, agricultural production in this hsien again scored a bumper harvest in 1971 and the total production of grain in the whole hsien surpassed the highest record in history.

- Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

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PLA

Comradeship between PLA Commanders and Fighters

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 5, 1972)

the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army care for and help each other and are united as one in line with chairman mao's teaching "calling on the cadres to cherish the soldiers and the soldiers to support the cadres." they have forged a close comradeship.

melt ice water for comrade-in-arms

a company was on a march on cold winter day. the company leader fan sheng-hsin, although a little indisposed, marched at the head. he thought of a fighter who had a stomach-ache and had eaten very little breakfast. he immediately went to the fighter, took his machine gun and carried it. the company leader offered the fighter, who was thirsty, his canteen but saw that the water was frozen. he wondered where to get water in the ice-bound wilderness. chairman mao's teaching "officers must cherish their men and must not be indifferent to their well-being" rang in his ear. he hugged the canteen to his chest to thaw the water and the fighter was moved to tears.

save men in danger

while a deputy political instructor and his fighters were working in a tunnel one june day, the cry rang out: "cave in exclamation" a dozen cubic metres of earth were falling upon a fighter. the deputy political instructor dashed over to push the fighter out of danger. when he turned around he saw that a new recruit was threatened. he pushed the lad out of the cave-in area before he himself was buried under the falling earth.

fighters shouted to him and tried to remove the earth. when his face and chest were uncovered, he slowly opened his eyes and said with difficulty: "how about the fighters?" then he lost consciousness. it took the fighters three hours to revive him. people praised him as "a good cadre who saves his men in danger". the party committee of the army units awarded him an order of merit, second class.

care for each other

a unit of the railway corps was stationed in a certain place one cold day. one of the messengers thought about the deputy political commissar who had insisted on marching with the rest for the past several days although he was in poor health from over-work. the messenger arranged for him to sleep in a warm house so he would have a good night's rest.

after supper, the deputy commissar was told what the messenger had done and was moved. but when he remembered the army's fine tradition of "unity between officers and men" taught by chairman mao, he felt that the harder the conditions the greater the need for the cadres to be one with the fighters. he found a place in a corner and unfolded his bedding and said to the fighters: "comrades exclamation have a good rest

tonight. there's lots to do tomorrow exclamation" then he left for a meeting.

when the fighters saw this and remembered how he kept up in the march though he was ill, they were moved. after a discussion, they put his bedding into the inner room again. when the deputy commissar returned, he saw what they had done. it warmed his heart. he went round to see that the fighters were well covered and threw his great coat over an ailing soldier.

when the messenger came back in the middle of the night after standing guard, he found the deputy political commissar covered with a thin quilt. he took off his great coat and put it over the deputy commissar. early the next morning, both the sick fighter and the deputy commissar found they were covered with great coats. such is the profound friendship of the officers and men who care for and love and help each other.

INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Party Leadership Carries Out Education in Ideology, Political Line in Central China Region

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jan. 6, 1972)

leading members of the communist party committee of yuehyang administrative region in the central china province of hunan closely follow chairman mao's teaching "carry out education in ideology and political line". they often make investigations and studies of concrete conditions, grasp new experience and problems in good time while implementing policies and seriously studying works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao in connection with reality. this is helping leading members at various levels and the masses to carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies more consciously. there is an excellent state of affairs in both revolution and production in the region.

practice has helped the regional party leadership to understand better that policies are a concrete expression of line. it is necessary to implement the party's policies correctly in order to advance victoriously along chairman mao's revolutionary line in all fields of work.

a standing committee member of the party committee once made an investigation at a production brigade. despite favourable natural conditions, grain output was low and other agricultural production progressed slowly. she found that the main reason was the shortage of manpower. going deeper into the matter, she learned that the brigade had a potential to tap, but this required stimulating the initiative of women commune members. with the commune party committee members, she organized the brigade cadres and peasants to study the party's policies and chairman mao's teaching "in order to build a great socialist society, it is of the utmost importance to arouse the

broad masses of women to join in productive activity." they criticized the erroneous ideas of looking down upon women as incapable left over from the old society. the brigade women showed they were keen to take part in collective labour. they organized shock brigades to do water conservancy building and collect manure in the winter, and teams for growing vegetables, raising pigs and breeding silkworms. the women have played a great part in the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture.

in making deep-going investigations, leading members of the administrative regional party committee give profound education in political line and policies, so that chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies are carried out fully. they pay great attention to raising consciousness of the leading cadres at various levels of the struggle between the two lines and their understanding of party policies. many instances show that when the consciousness is raised, policies are carried out well. and both revolution and production forge ahead.

ho pei-liang, party branch secretary of tungfeng production brigade in milo county, has studied chairman mao's philosophic thinking over the years in connection with his work to implement chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies. he has constantly raised his consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and of implementing the party's polcies. he led the commune members in 1961 in resisting the wrong line of liu shao-chi and company, in defending the party's basic policies in the countryside and persisting in taking the socialist road. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, a handful of class enemies spread ultra "left" ideas to undermine the party's policies and the collective economy. he again led the commune members in seriously studying and implementing these policies. as a result, the revolution and production went forward in the brigade. the brigade's grain yield per-unit area since 1967 has for four years running surpassed the target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

the regional party committee ran study classes in 1974 that were attended by principal county and commune party committee members. commune, brigade and team cadres throughout the region attended similar classes in counties and communes. they linked their study of chairman mao's instructions on policies with that of the basic party line and the historical experience of the party as well as their own experience, both positive and negative, in implementing party policies. this deepened their understanding of the relation between the line and policies and helped them apply these more consciously.

the regional party committee grasped typical examples and carried out education with well-defined objectives in mind. in dealing with "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", it carefully summed up the experience of the sungtung brigade of linhsiang county and popularized it throughout the region. the brigade used to get only 2.25 tons of grain per hectare because most of the able-bodied men went elsewhere to engage in sideline occupations all year long. it also had poor soil and suffered many natural disasters.

since the beginning in 1964 of the mass movement to learn from tachai, the brigade party branch has led the peasants in thwarting sabotage by class enemies and

criticizing capitalist tendencies. the brigade's grain yield has risen rapidly and has three years in succession topped the per-hectare target set in the national programme for agricultural development. the brigade has opened up 80 hectares to grow industrial crops and planted 87 hectares of pines, firs and other trees. fish are bred in all the ponds and reservoirs. income from the diversified economy accounts for 43 per cent of total income.

the diversified economy has promoted grain production. in the past few years the brigade's grain yield averaged more then 7.5 tons per hectare. taking sungtung as an example, other brigades have made all-round progress in grain, industrial crops and sideline occupations. early-rice output of the region in 1971 was ten per cent above that of 1970. the acreage for growing cotton and oil-bearing crops and breeding fish and the number of pigs also increased by big margins.

TEXTILES

Northwest China Province Makes Big Progress in Textile Industry

(NCNA-English Sian, Jan. 5, 1972)

one of china's major cotton producers, shensi province, has systematically developed local textile industry in the past few years by opening new sources of raw material. it has also produced wool, silk, linen and chemical fibres. it has taken the first steps in forming a comprehensive textile industry.

kuanchung plain in central-south shensi has a moderate climate and fertile soil suitable for cotton growing. since liberation, the party and people's government have established a number of big and medium-sized modern cotton, printing and dyeing mills to make the best use of the favourable conditions for developing the textile industry. the province's output of cotton yarn and cotton cloth in 1965 was 12.5 times that of 1949.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels set up over 30 new local medium and small textile mills in line with chairman mao's teaching on giving play to the initiative of both the central government and the localities. these factories were based on local resources and labour power and on the development of local industry. output value of these mills now accounts for around 13 per cent of total output value for the province's textile industry.

these mills brought changes to the province's textile industry which now has a complete range of trades and varieties. woollen, silk and linen textile production has made progress along with cotton textiles which have a fairly good foundation. the province used to be short of chemical fibres, but established this branch in the past few years. it has made great efforts to increase output

of cotton knitwear and cottonpiece goods, such as towels and sheets.

the distribution of the textile industry has become more rational. formerly more than 90 per cent of the mills were concentrated in the two cities of sian and hsienyang. many areas now have textile mills based on the local potential. production is carried out near sources of raw material and rural markets to help cut down the cost of goods.

cotton output in weinan administrative region accounts for 60 per cent of the whole province's. the most populous area in the province, it has the biggest market for textiles. but before the cultural revolution the region had only two small cotton mills. over the past few years the party committee and revolutionary commitee of the region have set up six cotton mills that produce almost all the cotton cloth local people need.

paochi administrative region has a fairly big production capacity of cotton yarn. it has set up small and medium mills that turn out sheets, towels and underwear from local yarn. this is bringing to an end the need to send yarn elsewhere and get cotton piece goods from other places.

varying with the degree of advance in agriculture and animal husbandry, various areas have established textile mills based on local conditions. the loess highland area in northern shensi, with a fairly developed amount of animal husbandry, is expanding the woollen textile industry. southern shensi, which is mostly hilly, has gradually developed silk and tussah sericulture. kuanchung plain, with a fairly developed light and heavy industry, is producing artificial fibre and spare parts for textile machinery with the aid of the machine-building, coal and petro-chemical departments.

before the cultural revolution, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in shensi pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line against chairman mao's principle of simultaneously developing industry and agriculture, heavy and light industries, with heavy industry as the core. they alleged that since shensi was an important heavy industrial and transportation construction centre, it should not develop light industry, and the administrative regions and counties should concentrate on agricultural production. this erroneous line meant that the state must supply daily neccessities. the decendence on commodities from the big coastal cities stifled local initiative for light industry.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels during the cultural revolution initiated a conscientious study among the cadres and people of chairman mao's instruction "it must be affirmed that heavy industry is the core of china's economic construction. at the same time, full attention must be paid to the development of agriculture and light industry." they were determined to develop light industry also so as to form a small but complete local industrial system in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

the paochi and hsienyang administrative regional revolutionary committees conscientiously drew their historical lessons in grasping agriculture alone and stressing heavy industry one-sidedly. the people there could not get enough daily necessities, and local construction funds were accumulated at a very low rate.

some communes and production brigades could not afford farm machines. all this in turn hampered the progress of agriculture and heavy industry. in contrast, some counties in the past few years made great efforts to set up local light industry to support agriculture while developing local heavy industry. the development of small industry and side-line production by communes and brigades has improved market supply, increased collective income and accumulated more funds for the locality. it has stimulated the growth of agriculture and heavy industry. for example, these two regions put a cotton mill into operation in 1970 and last year turned 200,000 yuan over to support local heavy industry, including small iron and steel, cement and farm machinery plants.

in developing the textile industry, the party committees and revolutionary committees at all levels in the province organized the cadres and masses to study chairman mao's teachings, carried forward the revolutionary tradition and the yenan spirit and overcame difficulties by their own efforts. construction of the yenan silk filature started in 1966. because of the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, some people sought things unduly big and foreign and took three years to complete one factory building. the yenan administrative regional revolutionary committee led the workers and cadres in criticizing the revisionist line and taking the road of self-reliance and hard struggle as pointed out by chairman mao. after four months, they installed some of the machines and began production. the mill now produces seven varieties as against one in the past and every year turns over to the state several hundred thousand yuan.

under leadership and planning by the provincial departments concerned, the old enterprises tapped their production potential and made big efforts to support the small and medium ones. many provided the mills run by the regions and counties with spare equipment and technical personnel and veteran workers. they helped build the mills, install machines, train new workers and guide production. all the 11 medium and small cotton and woollen textile mills and knitwear mills built or enlarged in recent years in hsienyang, weinan, yenan, yulin, paochi and ankang received help from big plants. these mills were built rapidly with small investment and went into production smoothly.

RURAL COMMERCE

Brisk Commerce in China's Border Areas

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 5, 1972)

commercial workers in the mountains and on the vast grasslands of china's western and northern border areas are providing the peasants and herdsmen with means of production and daily necessities, and purchasing agricultural and sideline produce and other local products to support state construction and help strengthen the collective economy.

purchasing station on kungnaiszu river bank

seven commercial workers of kazakh, uighur and hui nationalities set up a purchasing station of the chienchin people's commune in hsinyuan county. it is an advanced unit on the banks of the kungnaiszu river in the ili river valley in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region.

this station purchased over 30 kinds of animal and other products from the grasslands. the workers acted on chairman mao's teaching "the question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle" and worked hard to serve the herdsmen. they followed the herdsmen from one place to another and purchased goods on the spot.

the station also helped develop agricultural production and livestock breeding by helping the commune and brigades solve problems in production. it was snowing heavily one night when the workers heard that a stud sheep farm was short of fodder. they immediately set out for the county seat to get fodder and sent it to the farm. this station is not responsible for marketing, but when it found that herdsmen in the mountains were far from marketing centres, it offered to bring tea, batteries, shoes, socks and other daily necessities to them. when the herdsmen sold animal products to the station, they could get what they needed from it. they said with appreciation: "you have brought us the concern of chairman mao in getting daily necessities for us."

tibetan shop-assistant warmly praised

paimatzutan, a shop-assistant of tibetan nationality in a supply and marketing co-op in medu kongkar county of the tibet autonomous region, whole-heartedly serves the peasants and herdsmen and was warmly praised by them.

following chairman mao's teaching "serve the people whole-heartedly", he worked hard in all weather the year round to send goods to every village and every herdsman's tent in his district. this mountain area over 4,000 metres above sea level has dangerous winding roads. one summer day, he and another comrade set out to take goods to the herdsmen who had gone to the mountain top. the tents were so scattered that they could go to only one tent a day. they walked seven days and served 36 herdsmen families. the herdsmen were moved. they said: "you run your co-op in accordance with chairman mao's teachings, and bring goods right to us. how can we thank you exclamation"

socialist commercial network on grassland

a socialist commercial network has been set up on the vast grasslands of hsianghuang banner in the inner mongolian autonomous region. it includes a main shop in the banner, supply and marketing co-ops in communes and service centres in production brigades. in the villages, some commune members are assigned the task of purchasing and selling goods. mobile service groups tour the grasslands.

the commercial workers serve agriculture and animal husbandry whole-heartedly and are welcomed by the people. they serve round the clock and sent goods directly to the people.

a brigade in a stockraising area has eight to nine villages. members of the brigade's service centre tour the villages to serve the herdsmen during busy seasons. they purchase and sell goods while helping herdsmen shear sheep.

the banner was hit by a serious snow storm at the beginning of 1971. commercial workers crossed mountains in blinding snow to carry fodder, madicines and other goods to villages. the poor and lower-middle herdsmen were delighted and said: "the shops in new society are run to serve us well."

FARM MECHANIZATION

South China Hsien Increases Farm Mechanization

(NCNA-English Nanning, Jan. 6, 1972)

luchuan county located in a hilly area of south china's kwangsi chuang autonomous region has increased farm mechanization by relying on its own efforts.

the county has poor natural conditions. 40 per cent of its land is hilly and the rest rolling country. there is only 0.05 hectare of land per head. grain output before liberation was low and the poor and lower-middle peasants lived a wretched life. after liberation, they firmly adhered to the road of collectivization under the wise leadership of chairman mao. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the county actively carried out chairman mao's instruction "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization", and thus had an all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fishery. rice yield per hectare has exceeded 7.5 tons every year since 1969.

work to mechanize farming involved an acute struggle between the two lines.

chairman mao said in 1955 in his report "on the question of agricultural co-operation": "the social and economic physiognomy of china will not undergo a complete change until the socialist transformation of the social and economic system is accomplished and until, in the

technical field, machinery is used, wherever possible, in every branch of production and in every place." this teaching inspired the poor and lower-middle peasants. in the wake of agricultural cooperation they launched a mass drive to improve farm implements, and semi-mechanized a good number. rice-transplanters were used with fine results. all this, however, was held back by serious interference from the counter-revolutionary revisionist line peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents. a handful of capitalist roaders in the locality closed down many farm machinery plants and prevented the use of semi-mechanized implements on the pretext that "it is impossible to use machinery in hilly areas" and "the county has many people but little arable land, so it does not need mechanization".

the county worked out a plan in 1965 in the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, to accelerate farm mechanization by using power pumps for irrigation and drainage. the plan brought the initiative of the peasants into play and some achievements were made. but it was again blocked by sabotage from liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

during the cultural revolution, chairman mao's revolutionary line took root among the peasants after they criticized liu shao-chi's revisionist line. the county revolutionary committee initiated a conscientious study among leading cadres at various levels of chairman mao's instruction "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization" while summing up and popularizing the advanced experience of the chinghutang production brigade. located in an arid hilly village, the brigade had many people but little arable land. during the great cultural revolution, the brigade members, learning from the tachai poor and lower-middle peasants, worked hard one winter and the next spring and built a small power station on a river, turning four hectares of land subject to drought and waterlogging into paddy fields, and opened two hectares of terraced land on hill slopes. per capita irrigated land rose from four fen to one mou in a year (one fen is one-tenth of a mou, and one mou is one-fifteenth of a hectare). threshing, husking, milling, fodder crushing and other processing have now been mechanized with electricity. this saves manpower and spurs an all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and side-line production. by summing up and spreading this experience and studying chairman mao's instructions, the cadres at various levels and peasants became even more enthusiastic for farm mechanization. they said, "the question of whether to mechanize farming or not centres on whether we carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line. we are determined to push ahead to make up for the time lost due to sabotage by liu shao-chi and his gang."

leading county cadres went to inspect the hills and streams in the county three times to familiarize themselves with the natural environment. they visited poor and lower-middle peasants while surveying water resources. they decided that 90 per cent of the production brigades could build small power stations and mechanize farming with hydro-electric power, and 106,000 hectares of hilly land could be afforested and a good number of hill slopes could grow industrial crops. they finally worked out a new county-wide plan for farm mechanization.

after the plan was worked out, leading members at various levels conscientiously studied chairman mao's teaching on self-reliance and hard struggle and his instruction that "the mass movement is necessary in all work". they were determined to rely on the masses and their collective creativeness. in discussing the plan, the masses pledged to exert themselves and make full efforts to control the water to produce electricity for the revolution and mechanize farming.

guided by the leadership at various levels, the poor and lower-middle peasants went into action in a mass campaign to control water and make it produce electricity. the antung production brigade party branch organized a hundred militiamen to go up a hill. in one year they completed a small reservoir with a storage capacity of 400,000 cubic metres and built a 125 kilowatt hydro-electric power station by blasting a cliff to make use of a spring. the county farm machinery plant and the repair and manufacture workshop of the tungshan power station produced by methods of their devising turbines, electric generators and motors for the communes and brigades. this supported the mass movement. by last june the county had built 50 small and medium-sized reservoirs and 5,700 ponds with a total storage capacity of 130 million cubic metres. it set up 101 small hydro-electric power stations with a total capacity of 5,000 kilowatts. 114 small hydro-electric power stations are under construction which will have a total capacity of 8,500 kilowatts when finished. electricity is being used in the ten communes in the county and 103 of the 154 brigades have electricity. the county has built 591 pumping stations with a total of 7,300 horse power capable of irrigating 4,670 hectares of farmland. this brings the acreage ensured of water supply up to 21,330 hectares, or 90 per cent of the paddy fields.

the county has popularized rice transplanters. the machine-transplanted area accounted for 52 per cent of the total in 1970. the county now uses the small power stations for threshing, grain processing, fodder crushing and starch making.

luchuan county formerly had a weak industrial foundation. in the past few years it set up a farm machinery manufacture and repair plant, a farm tool plant and a plant for producing pre-fabricated concrete parts. farm machinery repair plants have been set up in the ten communes and farm machinery repair stations in half the brigades. a number of other small factories and mines have been set up. there are now 52 chemical fertilizer and cement plants and iron ore mines run by the county or the communes. apart from providing the communes with fertilizer and insecticides, these mines and factories supply raw material and funds for farm mechanization.

farm mechanization has greatly emancipated the productive forces and created conditions for expanding production. the county added 3,330 hectares of irrigated fields in the past two years and opened 1,330 hectares of paddy fields and 1,000 hectares of dry land, increasing the irrigated farmland by ten per cent.

the peasants farm intensively and scientifically. they have levelled fields and improved the soil to create farmland that gives high, stable yields irrespective of drought or waterlogging. since 1969, the county's average per hectare grain yield has been above 7.5 tons,

and there are many advanced production teams whose per hectare yield of early and late rice alone has already topped the 6-ton target set in the national programme for agricultural development. increased grain production has raised the county's contribution to the state and collective grain reserves have risen. the living standards of the commune members have been improved.

the county is exploiting the hilly areas to diversify its economy. it has organized the communes and brigades to develop side-line production in a planned way. more than 40,000 hectares have been planted to trees in the past six years. this is more than the total for the preceding 15 years. they have also developed animal husbandry. the number of pigs was 220,000 in 1970, 73 per cent more than in 1965, the year before the cultural revolution. in the past few years, the county has reclaimed barren hills and planted 670 hectares to sugar cane, 1,200 hectares to peanuts and 330 hectares to jute, and trial-grown tea and mulberry. it also planted winter tobacco in rice fields after the harvest. all this is support to state construction and helps accumulate funds for mechanizing agricultural production further.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

East China Mountainous Areas Transformed

(NCNA-English Foochow, Jan. 5, 1972)

the people of east china's fukien province have made big headway in building up their mountainous areas by self-reliance and hard work.

highways extend all over the province's mountainous areas to reach each commune and production brigade. with the setting up of over 2,000 small hydro-electric power stations, many mountain villages have electric lighting and process farm produce and sideline products by machinery. soil erosion is in the main under control in severely stricken sections thanks to afforestation and water control projects. total grain output in four major mountain areas in 1970 rose 30 to 50 per cent over the preceding year and per hectare yield rose anywhere from 1.5 tons to 4.5 tons. total grain output in 1971 was from five to 10 per cent above the preceding year despite a severe drought. a number of communes and brigades surpassed the grain target of six tons per hectare set for areas south of the yangtze river in the national programme for agricultural development. tea output nearly doubled the figure for 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution. fruit, tobacco and other industrial crops also registered considerable increases.

mountainous and rolling land accounts for 90 per cent of fukien's area. land and rich natural resources in the mountainous areas were not opened up under the reactionary

kuomintang rule before liberation. industrial and agricultural production was extremely backward. the people of the mountainous areas embarked on the road of socialist collectivization under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao and the communist party after 1949. they developed production and made a good start in transforming these areas by relying on their collective strength. production was held back later owing to the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies advocated by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, such as capitalist practices and the allegation "the mountainous areas are backward" and so they should be left alone. it went forward again when the commune members acted on chairman mao's 1964 call: "in agriculture, learn from tachai." since the cultural revolution in particular, the commune cadres and members have armed themselves with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and his agents in the province. they brought about a new upsurge in the mass campaign to build up mountainous areas. nearly 40,000 cadres at the provincial, regional and county levels have gone to the communes and brigades over the past few years and settled in to help improve work at the grass-roots levels.

most of the mountain areas had one crop of rice a year with low yields because the water is cold and the soil poor. party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in the past two years sent their members to these areas to know the situation and work out plans for improvement. in the winter of 1970 and spring of 1971, more than 333,300 hectares of low-yield land were transformed and 80 per cent of the paddy fields were planted to two crops a year.

in the chienyang mountain area in the wuyi mountains, which have arid land on the top and water-logged soil at the foot, the cadres and peasants made hard and self-reliant efforts to build water conservancy works by levelling off small hill-tops, filling in gullies and building dams and dykes in line with chairman mao's teaching "irrigation is the lifeblood of agriculture." they concentrated mainly on small and subsidiary projects and projects run by communes and brigades. in the past few years they built 150,000 small and medium-sized water conservancy projects, installed 1,400 water-turbine pumps and transformed 110,000 hectares of low-yield land. total grain output in 1970 was three and a half times that right after 1949. early rice output in 1971 was double that for 1970 despite a serious dry spell. forestry, livestock breeding, side-line production and fisheries also made progress.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels organized the masses to make scientific experiments and popularized advanced experience in getting high yield in the light of local conditions. the masses did a lot to increase the double crop rice acreage over the years instead of inter-planting. rational close planting and other advanced planting techniques as well as good strains of low-stalk rice have been popularized.

the time for raising and transplanting seedlings of double cropping rice had to be shortened to fit into the number of frost-free days. the provincial revolutionary committee last year introduced an advanced experience in transplanting early rice seedlings with root-soil, which makes transplanting 15 days earlier.

that allowed enough time for the late rice to mature. various localities organized three-in-one combination scientific experimental groups of cadres, veteran peasants and agricultural technicians which constantly summed up their experience.

most areas in chienning county in the western part of the province are inexperienced in raising double-crop rice. the county revolutionary committee helped production brigades and teams to train their own technicians who continued to do field work. they all mastered the techniques of growing double crop rice. this promoted the county's agriculture. the county is in a mountain area 400 metres above sea level. the acreage sown to double cropping rice in 1971 was seven times that of the preceding year.

fukien's mountain areas have timber, bamboo, tea, sugar cane and fruit. the people did a good job of growing these industrial crops while grasping grain production in line with chairman mao's principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development." the houlou production brigade of the yangchung people's commune in lunghsi county, apart from growing rice, has 660 hectares of forest. the enthusiasm of the commune members has been brought into full play and the brigade in the past few years reclaimed 660 hectares of land on mountain slopes and afforested 466 hectares with pine, cedar and other economically useful trees. it also expanded the acreage of tea-oil trees and tea groves and fruit orchards by more than 200 hectares.

the rapid growth of agriculture has promoted industry. there are more and more small and medium-sized factories in these mountain areas run by counties or communes and by joint management of counties, communes and the state. this in turn promotes agricultural production.

GOOD HARVESTS

Multi-National Chinese Hsien Reaps Good Harvests

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Jan. 6, 1972)

the people of eight nationalities in a northwest china county have worked together to attain good harvests over the past few years. including uighur, kazakh, han, hui, mongolian and sibo, they have followed the line of unity for victory of the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party.

in 1970 grain and cotton output of wusu county in sinkiang topped the previous peaks by 11 and 89 per cent respectively. it gathered good harvests despite serious natural disasters last year when the head of its sheep and cattle rose by 10 per cent.

their experience has shown the local people that unity means strength and victory. the tungfanghung production brigade used to suffer from dry spells. before liberation the peasants and herdsmen of different nationalities, provoked by the landlords and herd-owners, often fought

over water. they have worked for the same revolutionary goals since liberation and so found it easy to make reasonable arrangements for the use of water, taking the needs of each other into consideration. but the shortage of water continued because of interference by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi.

guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, the people of various nationalities have during the great proletarian cultural revolution strengthened their unity and completed a 17-kilometre-long cement canal and over 160 ditches to lead water from snow-capped tienshan mountains to irrigate the brigade's 2,000 hectares. this has ended frequent droughts. as a result, grain output last year was more than double that in 1967.

the fanhsiu production brigade deep in the tienshan mountains is an animal husbandry centre. drought often hit the grazing grounds. inspired by the revolutionary spirit of tachai brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, the kazakh and mongolian commune members made up their minds to dig canals at the foot of the mountain in the early spring of 1967. although work continued until the middle of 1969 it could not be completed owing to the lack of manpower. one hundred commune members of han, uighur, hui and other nationalities of two nearby production brigades came and helped them. holding red flags and beating drums and gongs, they joined them in the spirit of mutual assistance and benefit. in three months they dug two canals 24 kilometres long, to lead melted snow to the arid grazing ground. when the multi-national builders finished the project and left for home, they cheered: "long live chairman mao exclamation"

the poor and lower-middle herdsmen of the fanhsiu brigade have opened 200 hectares for growing fodder and irrigated more than 300 hectares of grazing ground in recent years, making advances in livestock breeding possible. the brigade's number of sheep and cattle in 1971 was 26 per cent above the 1970 figure.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Northeast China Heavy Industrial City Becoming Self-Sufficient in Grain, Vegetables

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jan. 6, 1972)

northeast china's heavy industrial city of shenyang, while fulfilling its state industrial production plan, has taken a firm grip on agricultural production in the suburbs. hard work over several years is making the city self-sufficient in grain and vegetables.

shenyang has a frost-free period of only 150 days. the city long relied on the state for grain and on other places for an average of 45,000 tons of vegetables every year. almost every province and city helped.

the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee was determined to change this situation by mobilizing the people in line with chairman mao's great instructions "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and "develop the economy and ensure supplies".

the commune members and cadres in the suburbs launched a mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, and undertook capital farm construction in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle to achieve high, stable yields.

the land is mostly low-lying and the rest is on slopes. most of the land was subject to water-logging and floods from three rivers. in recent years, the commune members and revolutionary cadres have built a large number of water conservancy projects. from the winter of 1970 to the next spring, they built four trunk canals and 33 branches totalling 300 kilometres. all this involved 11 million cubic metres of earth and stone work, surpassing the total for the water conservancy projects undertaken since liberation. the irrigation system serves 26,667 hectares of farmland. fourteen small and medium-sized drainage stations were built in recent years and more than 1,000 pump wells were dug. in all, 46,667 hectares of low-lying and water-logged land were improved and 33,300 hectares of terraced and raised fields built. total output of vegetables in 1970 was 30 per cent more than the local record, averaging 75 tons per hectare. despite serious disasters, total grain output in 1971 was eight per cent more than in 1970, a good harvest year. average per hectare yield surpassed the three-ton target set in the national programme for agricultural development. good harvests of vegetables were obtained with more varieties and good quality. apart from being supplied the city itself, vegetables were also shipped to other cities and provinces.

in order to increase per unit output, the commune members conscientiously studied chairman mao's brilliant philosophic thinking, repeatedly investigated the laws governing the production of vegetables in this particular area and constantly improved growing methods and management. they adopted a number of effective measures and popularized such advanced methods as plastic sheet covers and hothouse culture. now seven harvests of cucumbers are reaped a year instead of two as in the past and four harvests of string beans instead of one. the variety of vegetables has risen from 20 to 40. vegetables are now grown the year round.

in recent years, shenyang has made use of its favourable conditions as an industrial base and adhered to the principle of simultaneously using modern and indigenous methods of production and the simultaneous development of small and medium-sized enterprises to increase farm mechanization. many factories and mines made concerted efforts to support agriculture by making farm implements. the number of tractors in the suburbs in 1971 was 64 per cent more than in 1969 and 60 per cent more farmland was machine-ploughed than in 1969. the level of mechanization and semi-mechanization of ploughing, sowing, cultivation, threshing and irrigation has been raised.

the commercial departments have given tremendous help to the communes and brigades in arranging production, spreading the experience of other places in scientific farming and advanced storage methods. 360 storage cellars with a total space of 200,000 square metres were built in 1970 to hold 125,000 tons of vegetables. this ensures an abundant supply of fresh vegetables all year round.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australia-China Society Teachers' Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 6, 1972)

a 20-member teachers' group of the australia-china society led by marigold l. hayler arrived here by train today on a visit to china.

present at the railway station to greet the delegation were leading members of chinese organizations concerned including yueh tai-heng and chu kun.

yang kung-su, leading member of the china international travel service, gave a banquet in honour of the australian friends this evening.

the group arrived in china on december 29, 1971 and, before coming here, visited shanghai and nanking.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Economic and Technical Cooperation Agreement and Trade Agreement between Chinese and Burundi Governments Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 6, 1972)

an agreement on economic and technical cooperation and a trade agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of burundi were signed in peking today.

chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister of the people's republic of china, and artemon simbananiye, head of the government delegation of the republic of burundi and minister of foreign affairs, cooperation and planning, signed the agreements on behalf of their respective governments.

taking part in the signing ceremony on the burundi side were major rwuri, member of the government delegation of the republic of burundi, chief of general staff of the armed forces and member of the supreme council of the republic, and members of the delegation mangona protais, kabura pascal, minani philippe, captain bagaza and jerome ndikuriyo.

on the chinese side were wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members and staff members of departments concerned ho ying, chu pei-chang, chao chun-cheng, ho kung-kai, chang shu, wang ming-chun, cheng fei, chu chuan-hsien, chu chi-chen and lo hsu.

Burundi Government Delegation Attends Theatrical Performance and Visits PLA Unit

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 5, 1972)

the government delegation of the republic of burundi led by artemon simbananiye, minister of foreign affairs, cooperation and planning, this evening saw the modern revolutionary dance drama "ode to yimeng" performed by the china dance drama troupe. the delegation was accompanied by chi peng-fei, chinese acting foreign minister, and wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

also present were ho ying, director of the west asian and african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and leading members of departments concerned ho kung-kai, chang shu, cheng fei, wang ming-chun and chu chuan-hsien.

the burundi government delegation today visited a p.l.a. peking unit in the company of wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of p.l.a. general staff, sung yu-lin, a leading member of the p.l.a. peking units, and others. the guests went to a company's club, barracks and non-staple food processing group, and watched target shooting.

upon their arrival and departure, minister simbananiye and the other distinguished burundi guests were given a warm welcome and send-off by the unit's commanders and fighters.

CHINA AND CANADA

Kuo Mo-jo and Li Ching-chuan Meet Canadian Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 5, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and li ching-chuan, a leading member of the all-china sports federation, met and had a friendly conversation here this evening with john jobst hunnius, president of the canadian amateur sports federation, and richard michael gaul, president of the canadian federation of amateur aquatics sports.

present on the occasion were leading members of organizations concerned sung chung and kuo lien-kang, as well as chinese table tennis and swimming coaches and sportsmen chuang chia-fu, chuang tse-tung, cheng min-chih and meng jung-yi.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Sato's Double-Dealing on Japan-China Relations

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 5, 1972)

japanese prime minister eisaku sato resorted to double-faced tactics on japan-china relations when he spoke at a press conference on december 31, 1971, according to reports from tokyo.

sato's speech is self-contradictory and full of loop holes. it reveals once again the dogged stand of his government in making an enemy of the chinese people and pushing the "one china, one taiwan" scheme.

to hoodwink public opinion and tide over the difficulties brought about by the recognition of china by many countries and by the surging movement for japan-china friendship, sato declared with his tongue in his cheek his "sincere wish to make 1972 the year for establishing diplomatic relations with the people's republic of china" and "the sooner, the better". he said, "japan should fully and critically review its past attitude, and on this basis, seek contacts with the people's republic of china", and so on and so forth. does sato really mean what he said? definitely not exclamation

he contradicted himself when he declared at the same conference that "even if diplomatic relations are established with the people's republic of china, one should not ignore the treaty concluded with taiwan (meaning the japan-chiang treaty) or the regime existing in taiwan called the republic of china (meaning the chiang bandit gang)". sato is fully aware that his reactionary collusion with the chiang kai-shek gang in taiwan has always been strongly opposed by the chinese and japanese peoples. the japanese people strongly demand the abrogation of the illegal japan-chiang treaty. but, when making a gesture as if he stood for establishing diplomatic relations with china, sato clamoured that the "republic of china" and the japan-chiang treaty could not be ignored, stubbornly clinging to the chiang kai-shek clique spurned by the chinese people long ago. can this be a "sincere wish to establish diplomatic relations with the people's republic of china"? sato had hoped that in this guise he would be able to demonstrate the "sincerity" of his government to "fully and critically review" its criminal acts of creating "two chinas" in the past. in fact, such a hypocritical trick serves only to reveal his ugly features.

sato said that now, "the representative of china is the people's republic of china, not the republic of china." this would seem that sato was against the "two chinas" fallacy. but he went straight on to allege that "there are two regimes in china", and "one should not differentiate which is primary and which is secondary according to the size of the country." sato said, "if one understands the problem in this way, the road will be opened." be it "one china, one taiwan" or "one china, two regimes", these are mere variations of the "two chinas" fallacy. all sato's utterances boil down to "two chinas", "one big, one small",

and moreover, "one cannot differentiate the p[illegible]ary from the secondary" exclamation this shows that sato was juggling with words whereas his reactionary nature remains unchanged. what is most ridiculous is that he had the impudence to demand that the chinese people accept his "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan" scheme as a prerequisite to opening the road to japan-china diplomatic relations.

what is particularly outrageous is that sato even distorted history and tried to absolve japanese imperialism from its crime of aggression by alleging that "the war of greater east asia was the development of the war between japan and china", "the root-cause of that big war" lay in "japan and china", a war that "caused grievous disaster." it is obvious to all that japanese imperialism had committed aggression against china and expanded the war of aggression in asia, but sato tried to put the blame equally on the chinese people as well. this is absolutely intolerable to the chinese people.

eisaku sato's clumsy performance cannot help him get out of the predicament at home and abroad. the japanese people will unfold a still more extensive and powerful struggle for japan-china friendship and will smash all vicious plots and manoeuvres of the handful of japanese reactionaries bent on being hostile to the chinese people.

Friendship Visiting Group of "1970 Society" of Japanese Socialist Party Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 5, 1972)

a 13-member friendship visiting group of the "1970 society" of the japanese socialist party led by masaki ino arrived in peking by air this evening for a visit to china at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

the group was welcomed at the airport by leading members of departments concerned of the china-japan friendship association and the peking municipal revolutionary committee and representatives of various circles, including wang hsiao-yun, hsing jen-hsien and hsiao hsiang-chien.

also present were kanji kawasaki, director of the international affairs bureau of the japanese socialist party who is visiting peking, and yoshizo yasuda, representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office.

CHINA AND LAOS

Premier Chou En-lai Warmly Greets 16th Anniversary of Founding of Lao Patriotic Front

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 5, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to prince souphanouvong, chairman of the central committee of the lao patriotic front, expressing warm congratulations on the 16th anniversary of the founding of the lao patriotic front. the full text of the message reads:

prince souphanouvong,
chairman of the central committee
of the lao patriotic front,

sam neua

on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the founding of the lao patriotic front, i express warm congratulations to the valiant lao patriotic front and lao people on behalf of the chinese government and people.

the lao patriotic front headed by prince souphanouvong has grown in strength in the flames of the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, traversed a brilliant course of fighting and become the glorious banner leading the entire lao people in winning national independence and the unification of their country.

in the past 16 years, the heroic lao people won great victories in combating aggression by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, dealing heavy blows at the u.s. imperialist policies of aggression and war, and effectively coordinating with and supporting the vietnamese and cambodian peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and made important contributions to the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the people of asia and the whole world.

of late, the lao patriotic armed forces and people have taken the initiative in launching attacks in the plain of jars-muong soui region and annihilated large numbers of enemy effectives. this is another inspiring major victory won in laos since the magnificent victory along highway 9, and another disastrous defeat for u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. now the curtain has already been raised on the victorious prelude to the dry season offensive on the indochina battlefield. the three indochinese peoples are growing ever stronger in the fight, and the revolutionary situation is excellent. we firmly believe that, uniting closely, supporting and assisting each other and persevering in protracted people's war, the lao people and the vietnamese and cambodian peoples will certainly smash all new military adventures of the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys and win complete

victory in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

following our great leader chairman mao's teachings, the 700 million chinese people pledge themselves to providing a powerful backing for the lao and the other indochinese peoples and giving them all-out support and assistance till the u.s. aggressors are driven out of the whole of indochina.

chou en-lai

premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking, january 5, 1972

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Hails Lao People's New Victory in Plain of Jars

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 5, 1972)

the "voice of malayan revolution" in a commentary today warmly acclaims the fresh victory of the lao people in the plain of jars.

the commentary says, "this new victory of the lao people is a powerful support to the south vietnamese and cambodian peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and an encouragement to the malayan and other southeast asian peoples in their revolutionary armed struggles."

the commentary says, "we warmly acclaim this victory and extend our congratulations to the lao people and the people's liberation army."

it adds, "the 'nixon doctrine' is going bankrupt under the heavy blows of the three indochinese peoples fighting side by side. no matter what tricks u.s. imperialism and its lackeys may play, they can never save themselves from final defeat."

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Ambassador Gives Reception for Visit to Korea of Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jan. 5, 1972)

chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan gave a reception yesterday evening for the visit of the chinese government trade delegation.

present on the occasion were chong jun taek, vice-premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, kye ung tae, minister of foreign trade, kim jae bong, vice-minister of foreign affairs, pang tae ryul, leader of the korean government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, and other responsible comrades of departments concerned.

all members of the chinese government trade delegation led by li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, and staff members of the chinese embassy here were present.

comrades li chiang and pang tae ryul spoke at the reception. they warmly praised the continuous strengthening of the indestructible revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of china and korea and the constant development of economic cooperation and trade exchange between the two countries.

the guests and hosts repeatedly proposed toasts to the health and long life of premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people.

the reception was permeated with an extremely cordial, amicable and warm atmosphere.

Leaders of Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leave Pyongyang for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jan. 5, 1972)

li chiang, leader of the chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, and wang pin, deputy leader of the delegation, left here by train for home today after their friendly visit to korea.

they were seen off at the station by pang tae ryul, korean vice-minister of foreign trade, han yu ro and chong sung hak, directors of the ministry of foreign trade.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, tai lu and li ying-kuei, counsellors of the chinese embassy, were also present on the occasion.

during their stay in korea, vice-minister li chiang and his party visited mangyongdae, home village of premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and kaesong. they were accorded a warm welcome and cordial reception.

Leaders of Chinese Government Trade Delegation Return to Peking from Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 6, 1972)

li chiang, leader of the government trade delegation of the people's republic of china and vice-minister of foreign trade, and wang pin, deputy leader of the delegation, returned here by train today after paying a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea and signing the 1972 trade agreement between china and korea.

they were met at the railway station by pai hsiang-kuo, minister, and chen chieh, vice-minister, of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned chao chung-teh, tu yung-hsi, kao lu, chang hsing-chiao and hsu chien-kuo.

also present were hyun jun keuk, d.p.r.k. ambassador to china, and yu song jin, counsellor of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Chinese Friendly Visiting Group Back to Nanning from Vietnam

(NCNA-English Nanning, Jan. 6, 1972)

the 11-member chinese friendly visiting group to viet nam with liao wei-hsiung as its leader and tsui chin-tsai as its deputy leader returned here by train today after a friendly visit to the democratic republic of viet nam.

the group left peking on december 20, 1971. during its stay in viet nam, it was accorded warm welcome and hospitality by leading comrades and the people in various places.

CHINA AND US

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice Chairman Yeh Chien-ying Meet Brigadier General Haig and Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 6, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission, this evening met members of the advance party headed by brigadier general alexander m. haig, deputy assistant to the u.s. president for national security affairs, as well as technical advisers and the crew of the special plane. the advance party has come to make technical arrangements for president nixon's visit to china.

during the meeting premier chou en-lai and vice-chairman yeh chien-ying had a conversation with brigadier general alexander m. haig and others.

also taking part in the conversation were members of the advance party: ronald l. ziegler, dwight l. chapin, john a. scali, brigadier general brent scowcroft, brigadier general albert redman, jr., ronald h. walker, timothy g. elbourne, michael r. schrauth, lt. col. chester p. ward, lt. col. vernon c. coffey, lt. col. paul hall, major fred w. swift, wilson livingood, dennis p. shaw, mrs. muriel l. hartley and mrs. nell yates.

present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned li yao-wen, yu sang, hsiung hsiang-hui, yang teh-chung, ma jen-hui, chang wen-chin, han hsu, wang hai-jung, kao fu-yu, peng hua, chang ying, peng ti, liu cheng-ching, liu yuan, chang jui-ai, jen chi-sheng, wang hsiao-yi, chien ta-yung, chang han-chih, tang wen-sheng, shen jo-yun, lien cheng-pao and hu feng-hsien.

US BOMBING OF LAOS

US Imperialism's Barbarous Bombing Cannot Halt Victorious Advance of Lao People, Says Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 5, 1972)

the "people's daily" carried a commentator's article today entitled "u.s. imperialism's barbarous bombing cannot halt the victorious advance of the lao people". the article reads:

for several days running, u.s. imperialism has dispatched b-52 bombers to carry out barbarous bombing against the plain of jars-xieng khoang region of laos in an attempt to check the victorious offensive launched recently in this region by the lao patriotic armed forces and people and save the u.s. aggressors and the lao rightist

troops from their doom. this is another towering crime committed by u.s. imperialism against the lao people. the chinese people strongly condemn such crime.

in the past year, u.s. imperialism has increasingly stepped up its acts of military adventure in laos while intensifying its war of aggression in viet nam and cambodia. it ordered the south vietnamese puppet troops to launch a large-scale incursion into laos along highway 9 and provided cover for them, and repeatedly sent additional thai accomplice troops into laos to help the lao rightist troops and the vang pao bandit troops in successive "nibbling" operations against the liberated zone. however, under the firm leadership of the lao patriotic front, the heroic lao patriotic armed forces and people fought tenaciously to resolutely smash the attacks and come-backs by the enemy and scored one splendid victory after another. especially the signal victory won recently in the plain of jars-muong soui area dealt a very heavy blow at u.s. imperialism, making a great contribution to the common struggle of the three indochinese peoples against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. 1971 was a year of victorious advance for the lao people but a year of disastrous defeat for u.s. imperialism in its aggressive scheme of using laotians to fight laotians and using indochinese to fight indochinese.

as the new year set in, the lao people are determined to further strengthen their militant unity with the vietnamese and cambodian peoples, exploit their victory and seize new and greater victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. no matter how many aircraft u.s. imperialism may mobilize for barbarous bombing and whatever intrigues it may resort to for frenzied struggle, it can in no way prevent the lao people from marching forward in victory; on the contrary, it will only bring itself to even more ignominious defeat. the chinese people firmly support the just struggle of the lao people. we are deeply convinced that victory surely belongs to the heroic lao people.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

January 18, 1972 No. 5056

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* NATIONAL *
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ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Let the People of the Whole Country Learn from the PLA and Vice Versa

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 4, 1972)

Doggedly Place Politics in Command and Turn the Countryside into a Great Revolutionized School Like the PLA

To implement better Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and follow doggedly the socialist road, the broad masses of basic-level rural cadres fighting on the forefront of agricultural production are determined to strengthen energetically political-ideological work and turn the rural people's commune into a great revolutionized school.

On an outlying island in the Gulf of Chihli is the Moshihtsui brigade. In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is imperative to lay emphasis on proper political work," the Party branch of this brigade has formed close ties with the Party branch of the 1st Company of a certain PLA unit stationed on the island and humbly acquired the political work experience of the 1st Company. The second day after the establishment of the Party branch of the brigade, Party branch secretary Fan Kuo-chiang led all members of the Party branch to hurry to the doorstep of the 1st Company to acquire its "scriptures." Commander Sui Kuo-ch'i of the 1st Company and deputy political instructor Yen Chia-jang warmly received the visitors and joined them in studying Chairman Mao's works. An account was given of the experience of the Party branch of the 1st Company in doggedly placing Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of construction work.

The story related by the comrades of the 1st Company gave a great enlightenment to members of the Party branch of Moshihtsui brigade. They joined the comrades of the 1st Company in formulating a plan of the Party branch of

Moshihtsui brigade for conscientious study of Chairman Mao's works and strengthening of political-ideological work to win new victories in revolution and production. Back in the brigade, members of the Party branch of Moshihtsui brigade established a collective study system in line with the experience of the 1st Company. Between various production teams and the platoons of the 1st Company was established a system enabling armymen and civilians to study side by side. Throughout the brigade was whipped up an upsurge in the effort to study Chairman Mao's works and promote revolution and stimulate production.

For a time, the seaweed-breeding team of Moshihtsui brigade several tens of li away failed to get ahead in revolution and production. The Party branch of the brigade turned to the 1st Company for help in finding a solution. The Party branch of the 1st Company sent Party branch member and deputy company commander Hsü En-tsu together with Sun Ch'ang-hung, member of the Party branch of the brigade, to the seaweed-breeding team. They made it across the sea to the team by boat. Hsü En-tsu suggested that Sung Ch'ang-hung first conduct proper investigations and studies. He personally shared the same roof with members of the team. They both held heart-to-heart talks with the masses and did careful political-ideological work. Very quickly they found the main cause behind the failure of the seaweed-breeding team to get ahead in revolution and production. It was two bad elements sowing dissension between the cadres and the masses. Hsü En-tsu further helped Sun Ch'ang-hung in making a strict distinction between two different kinds of contradiction. The latter was made to apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in educating the masses. The bad elements were exposed and dealt a blow. Revolutionary unity between cadres and the masses was strengthened. A new picture emerged from the seaweed-breeding team where revolution and production were concerned. With the help of Hsü En-tsu, member of the Party branch of the brigade Sun Ch'ang-hung also improved himself in the process.

Through learning from the PLA, Moshihtsui brigade has made tremendous achievements in revolution and production. At one time some members of the Party branch developed an idea that they were getting close to perfection in the performance of political work. For some time they occupied themselves solely with fishing and net-handling to the neglect of political work. As a result, under trying circumstances in the severity of cold weather, some people showed a tendency to shrink from hard and tiring work. Production suffered to a degree.

In the light of the situation, members of the Party branch of the brigade went again to the 1st Company to acquire the latter's advanced experience which called for our "always forging ahead without waxing arrogant in times of victory." The Party branch of the 1st Company sent two Party branch members to join them in crossing cliffs and ridges to get to Houk'ou brigade as an example to be followed which "gives constant attention to ideological work and always forges ahead by fighting arrogance and self-complacency."

A representative of Ch'angyü No. 7 Boat Militia Squad which had gloriously won a collective First Order of Merit was invited over to recount the squad's understanding of making continuous revolution. The comrades of Moshihtsui

brigade received an education thereby. Their consciousness of continuous revolution was raised. Thereafter, the consciousness of Moshihtsui brigade in learning from the PLA and making a success of political-ideological work reached a still higher level. Revolution became a spur to production. For 1971, total volume of marine production of the whole brigade showed an increase of 22.4 percent compared with 1970, and total output value showed an increase of 35.9 percent. Everyone said, "This is a fruitful result of learning from the PLA."

Develop the Revolutionary Spirit of Fighting Amidst Hardship and Dedicate Bridge and Road Maintenance Work To Revolution

In the deepening movement for the whole country to learn from the PLA, workers of various areas have taken as an important part of the effort to learn from the PLA the continuation and development of the revolutionary spirit of fighting amidst hardship.

The road maintenance workers of the Yangtze Bridge Control Bureau of Nanking and the commanders and fighters of the 2nd Company of a certain PLA Nanking unit teamed up working on the railway deck of the 10-odd-li-long Nanking Yangtze Bridge. While at work, the commanders and fighters of the 2nd Company displayed in every way the revolutionary spirit of fighting amidst hardship. This gave the workers profound education and inspiration. They were determined to avail themselves of the good opportunity to fight shoulder-to-shoulder with the commanders and fighters of the 2nd Company. Seriously they learned from the PLA and gave a good performance in maintenance work.

Patrolling the Yangtze Bridge in execution of maintenance duties was a very tough job. For a time, some new workers placed with the Bridge Bureau thought patrolling too tough and tiring. To them life was but a series of battles with wind and rainstorms all the year round. Their heart was not in the job. The Party organization of the Bridge Control Bureau joined them in recalling the history of the building of the Yangtze Bridge at Nanking. They were treated with an account of the heroic deeds of the bridge construction workers and the PLA fighters sharing construction work who overcame multiple difficulties and hardships to get the bridge built. An account was also given of the deeds of the commanders and fighters of the 2nd Company who fought amidst hardship braving wind and rainstorms at their fighting posts day and night. The new workers were further led to learn from the PLA and foster the idea of fearing neither hardship nor fatigue in making revolution. All young workers took the commanders and fighters of the 2nd Company as models. Brimming over with revolutionary fervor, they constantly took up patrolling duties, undaunted by scorching sunshine and biting winds.

In April or May last year, the area of Nanking witnessed periods of heavy rainfall. One day, rain came down in sheets. A section of the road foundation on the southern bank was in urgent need of inspection and repairs. At this time, the rainfall showed no sign of a let-up. Should emergency repairs be made in the teeth of the pelting rain or postponed until after it let it up a bit? Eyeing the bridge protection fighters remaining firmly at their

posts undisturbed by the rainstorm, the workers said in a militant spirit, "To safeguard the bridge, the PLA fighters have let no lashing wind or rainstorm and no freezing weather daunt them. We must act the way the PLA does and beat the torrential rain. We must get the road foundation inspection and repair job done." Shouting the slogan, "Learn from the PLA," everyone rushed from the northern to the southern bank in the teeth of pouring rain. Winds rising from the river almost blinded their eyes. Drenching rain sluiced down their well-soaked bodies, making them shiver all over with cold. But the revolutionary spirit of fighting amidst hardship provided all the inspiration needed to keep them fighting. In a matter of one hour or more, the emergency repair job was completed.

Late one night, ruffling up the river surface was a strong wind of grade 7 or 8, which threatened to sweep the people on the bridge off their feet. At a time like this, 54-year-old worker Ma Wen-chao thought of the PLA fighters and this made him all the more vigilant. He realized that at this time the road maintenance workers must strengthen their patrolling. In disregard of his old and infirm self, he rushed over the bridge courageously. Several times the wind threw him down. Yet he never failed to get up each time to get on his way, undaunted. He stuck it out patrolling until the crack of dawn.

In the learn-from-PLA activity, many cadres of the Bridge Control Bureau were deeply moved by the fact that the cadres of the 2nd Company always appeared at most hazardous and most unenviable places every time a strong wind or a rainstorm struck. With the cadres of the 2nd Company taken as models, they played an exemplary role in every respect. One night, over the Yangtze River flashes of lightning were accompanied by thunderclaps and torrential rainfall. Cadres of the Control Bureau immediately rushed in the rain to the exposed parts of the bridge. Where the going was toughest they joined the workers in fighting. Conscientiously and vigilantly they went on their patrolling rounds. They showed every concern for the livelihood of the workers. All this won the praise of the broad masses of workers.

To Implement Better Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line, We Must Assiduously Acquire Professional Skills

In the present excellent situation with the booming growth of our cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction and with the establishment of revolutionary committees and new Party committees at various levels, the broad masses of "three-support and two-military personnel" of the leadership organs committed to local "three-in-one combination" programs are assiduously trying to acquire professional skills and the art of production and to "learn something we originally didn't know." The aim is to execute better Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Deputy regiment commander Liu Chen-hao of a certain PLA Chengtu unit came to the Third Machine-Made Brick and Tile Factory of Chengtu municipality in 1970 on a support-the-Left mission. He served as the secretary of the Party committee of the factory. Liu Chen-hao vigorously propagandized Mao Tse-tung's thought and energetically waged class struggle to make a good job of ideological-

political work. He also devoted assiduous efforts to acquiring professional skills and acquainting himself with the art of production. Chairman Mao teaches, "We must learn from all those professionals (whoever they are) in doing economic work. We must respect them as teachers and learn from them respectfully and faithfully. What we don't understand we don't. We should not pretend that we do." "It is hoped that you will lead properly these production undertakings; otherwise you can't be taken as a good Marxist." In compliance with such a directive from Chairman Mao, Liu Chen-hao humbly learned from the workers and from the local cadres.

When Liu Chen-hao first joined the factory, it was the start of the rainy season. The cadres of the Third Machine-Made Brick and Tile Factory in charge of production submitted a report about a rainy season-related production cut, as was the practice of previous years. In a discussion of this report, there appeared in the revolutionary committee of the factory two different views. Some held that "a brick factory in its production counts on weather for its very existence. A rainy season-caused production cut is a matter of course." Some others opined that red brick output had a direct bearing on the progress of capital construction projects and that as output fell short of demand even at a normal pace of production, pared output would inevitably slow the progress of these projects. They favored a break with conventions and a search for a new path in an effort toward a regular production schedule in the rainy season. Comrade Liu Chen-hao gave a patient ear to the views of both sides. Not well acquainted with production conditions, he had no way of finding an immediate answer.

Chairman Mao teaches, "Those who have true knowledge of things are people who are personally involved in practice in the world." "All true knowledge comes from direct experience." He conscientiously studied this teaching from Chairman Mao. He was determined to learn from the old workers with their rich practical experience. After three days of continuous effort, he had an initial idea of the concrete conditions about the direct effect of the rainy season on production in the brick factory. He again consulted with Communist Party member old worker Hsiao Tzu-i on all the problems unearthed. This old worker asked him, "At a time when the PLA must fight, does it do so when it rains?" The old worker added, "Revolutionary and construction needs require our brick-making. How can we let production be trimmed? Man is not something inanimate. The rainy season does not mean uninterrupted raining 24 hours a day, every day. When there is light rain we can work in a small way. When there is no rain, we can work in a big way. We certainly can achieve a regular production schedule."

The old workers' remarks had an enlightening effect on Liu Chen-hao. He thought that if only we acted according to Chairman Mao's teachings, gave full play to the subjective initiative of the people and overcame difficulties by all ways and means, we could surely maintain a regular production schedule in the rainy season. Therefore, he put forward to the revolutionary committee of the factory a suggestion for a regular production schedule. After a discussion, everyone unified awareness. Throughout the factory was whipped up an upsurge of an effort to beat the rainy season and achieve a high output.

Liu Chen-hao labored side by side with the workers. If he had something he did not understand, he never pretended to be otherwise. Humbly he learned from the master workers. When they were working at the vault, the workers knowing that he had high blood pressure kept him from entering the vault. But he said, "Without getting into the tiger's lair how can we get the cub?" He insisted on stepping into the vault to fight together with the workers. At first, a poor worker, who had his hands cut by brick shards. Fallen bricks hurt his feet. The workers advised him to take a rest. But he said that one could not shrink from hardship in making revolution.

With machine-made brick output climbing up, a contradiction suddenly appeared involving the brick-drying kiln. Liu Chen-hao went with the responsible comrades of the revolutionary committee of the factory to work at the drying kiln. In the course of work, Liu Chen-hao made careful observations and inquiries. He not only grasped the main points of the brick-cooling operation process but also summed up and popularized drying experience calling for diligence in putting on and taking off lids, turning bricks over and letting in night air. This shortened the drying cycle of unfired bricks in the rainy season from around 12 days to about 8. The operational rate of the drying kiln was raised. A boost was given to production.

Due to the adoption of a series of measures and practical efforts in strengthening leadership, the factory did not suspend operations or cut production in the rainy season. On the contrary, it increased daily brick output from the original 400,000-odd pieces to over 500,000, a rise of more than 100 percent compared with the rainy season in 1969. Later, Liu Chen-hao further joined the workers in studying the solution of the problem of production during the freezing period. In 1971, under a plan calling for increased production, the production task was fulfilled in a better way than in the preceding year. (NCNA)

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BASIC-LEVEL LEADERSHIP

Execute the Party's Line and Policies, Strengthen the Party's Centralized Leadership

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 5, 1972)

The Most Important Thing in Realizing the Party's Centralized Leadership Is To Grasp the Key Link of Line

Since last year, the CCP Committee of Hsianghuang Banner, Inner Mongolia, complying with Chairman Mao's teaching, has been conscientiously reading books and studying, conducting intensive education in the political line, repudiation of revisionism, and ceaselessly getting rid of interferences from both "Left" and Right, thus strengthening the Party's centralized leadership, leading the people of all nationalities in the Banner to win new victories ceaselessly in revolution and production, and further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

When the Party committee of this banner was first established, the members of the committee did not quite know how to strengthen the Party's centralized leadership. Seeing that the principal responsible person of the banner Party committee was also the responsible person of the revolutionary committee, some people thought that the problem of the Party's centralized leadership was already solved. Others thought that by successfully enforcing the system of democratic centralism within the Party committee, they would be strenghtening the Party's centralized leadership.

At that time something happened that taught them a big lesson. A member of the banner Party committee in charge of the farm machine factory of the banner, which was a backward unit on the industrial and transport front, took his meals together with the workers, labored together with them, and worked overtime everyday in order to change the appearance of the factory quickly. However, he was still unable to fulfill his production tasks.

In view of this problem, he and the others studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Political work is the life blood of all economic work. Having raised their understanding, they firmly grasped the key link of the two-line struggle on the industrial front, led the workers of the whole factory in studying repeatedly Chairman Mao's teaching on putting politics in command and self-reliance, and severely criticized the revisionist trash spread by political swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's type, inspiring the socialist revolutionary activism of the broad masses of employees and workers. Within the short space of a little more than a month, they renovated seven pieces of old equipment, increased their efficiency several times, and overfulfilled the production tasks of the first quarter, enabling the factory to become an advanced collective in grasping revolution and stimulating production at one leap.

Through this occurrence the leading members of the CCP Hsianghuang Banner Committee profoundly realize that the Party's centralized leadership is also leadership by Mao Tse-tung's thought and by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line,

and that only by resolutely carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line will it be possible to have the Party committee forever maintain its firm and correct orientation and lay down the task of consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship at the basic level.

Since then they have been regularly and repeatedly paying attention to line education as their most important duty, making everyone voluntarily carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In February 1971 there was continuous snowfall in the Banner. The snow was more than one foot deep, and livestock production was gravely threatened. In the face of the serious calamity of wind- and snow-storm there were two views. One favored giving priority to production and fleeing from the calamity stricken area; the other advocated giving first priority to line education and fighting against the calamity on the spot.

The banner Party committee immediately organized all for a serious study of Chairman Mao's relevant teachings. They severely criticized "Production first," "Keeping animals by relying on the weather," and such counter-revolutionary revisionist black stuff pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents, and increased their initiative in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. On the basis of unified thinking, the Standing Committee called an enlarged conference, at which it was decided to mobilize the masses for a struggle against the calamity. A Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team was formed and sent deep in hao-t'e (inhabited spots) and Mongolian tents under the leadership of six members of the Standing Committee, to conduct line education among the people of various nationalities, insisting on putting revolution in command of production.

While staying in a production brigade, the deputy secretary of the banner Party committee found that in the southern hao-t'e of the brigade all the female animals and hay and fodder that belonged to the collective were distributed among members of the brigade for scattered lambing, while in the northern hao-t'e lambing was collectively undertaken and the female animals and hay and fodder were centrally controlled by an operational group. The result was that where lambing was scattered, the survival rate of the young animals was only 50 percent, whereas collective lambing led to a survival rate of over 85 percent. Seizing upon this case as an example, the deputy secretary helped the Party committee of the commune to call an on-the-spot conference in this brigade and conduct line education among the cadres and commune members, effectively promoting the struggle to resist calamity and protect livestock.

Under the unified leadership of the Party, the people of all nationalities of the whole banner emulated the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai, relied on themselves for revival, fought against heaven and earth, and finally overcame the natural calamity and won a new victory of livestock production, with a rate of survival of 95.5 percent for adult animals and over 85 percent for baby animals. This case increased the initiative of all in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, enabling all to realize further that the most fundamental thing in putting the Party's centralized leadership into effect was conscientious implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Unify the Thinking of Members of the Party Committee With Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line and Policies

In accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions that "an education in respect of ideology and political line be conducted" throughout the whole Party, the CCP Committee of Shihfang hsien, Szechwan Province, ceaselessly unifies the thinking of members of the Committee with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies so as to bring "the squad" of the Committee in step and make their actions unanimous, thus strengthening the centralized leadership of the Party over all respects of its work.

Following the in-depth development of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement, the Shihfang hsien Party committee have at various times reinforced the basic-level force with backbone elements taken from hsien-level organs, and at the same time readjusted and reinforced the personnel of the offices of the hsien revolutionary committee. At the time some members of the hsien Party committee thought that since the Party's leadership was already strengthened, they could slacken education in ideology and political line. Having discovered this problem, the principal responsible member of the hsien Party committee immediately organized all for a study of Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and led them in looking back at and summing up the experience and lessons from the development of agricultural production in the hsien, raising to a higher level their consciousness of execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

After the liberation of the hsien, agricultural production went up year after year under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. By 1958 the average per-mow output of food grain had reached 710 catties, topping the highest record in history. However, owing to interference with and sabotage of the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line by "san-tzu i-pao," "four big freedoms," and such counter-revolutionary black stuff pushed by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, socialist collective economy was affected and agricultural production dropped. By 1961 the average per-mow output of food grain had fallen to 500 catties. After 1962, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's brilliant instruction, "Never forget class struggle," a socialist education movement was widely launched in Shihfang hsien. This stopped the evil wind of restoration of capitalism and caused agricultural production to begin to rise again.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution and with the ceaseless in-depth development of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies have been further implemented, resulting in a rapid rise of agricultural production. In 1969 the per-mow output of food grain exceeded the target set in the "National Program," and in 1970 it exceeded 1,000 catties. Through study and summing-up, the comrades all realize that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is the lifeline of our Party, and that strengthening of the Party's leadership means putting centralized leadership in effect over all work through Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.

In the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, the hsien Party committee found that some departments had not yet shifted their work onto the orbit which had agriculture as the foundation. To solve this problem, the hsien Party committee organized the cadres of all departments for a renewed study, with regard to the reality of struggle-criticism-transformation, of Chairman Mao's general guideline for the development of the national economy that called for "Taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor." They criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's "profit in command," "material incentive," and such counter-revolutionary revisionist black stuff, so that all might realize that development of agriculture was a major task for the whole Party and that all professions and trades should serve agricultural production. On the basis of increased understanding, the Shihfang hsien Party committee organized the responsible cadres of these departments and sent them deep into rural areas to carry out investigation and study, so they might further increase their consciousness of execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and resolve to make new contributions toward the support for agricultural production.

In 1971 the whole hsien experienced a severe drought which was unparalleled in the past several decades. Under the unified leadership of the Party committee, all businesses and trades of the hsien, united as one, actively gave manpower, material and technical support to the struggle against the drought, insuring a total bumper harvest in agricultural production. The average per-mow output of food grain reached 1,075 catties for the whole hsien, topping the 1970 output by 7 percent or more.

Strengthening of Revolutionary Unity Is Guarantee for Implementation of the Party Line and Policies

By means of conscientious reading and unifying the thinking of the "leading squad" with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, members of the CCP committee of Chiaho hsien, Hunan Province, have strengthened the unity of the "leading squad" and insured the continuous progress of the work of the hsien along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and under the centralized leadership of the Party.

In the course of the building of Ch'e-t'ou Hydro-electric Plant in the hsien in the winter of 1970-71, there was use of compulsory labor without compensation in contravention of Party policy. At the time there were two different views on this matter in the hsien Party committee. One was that "Building of the hydro-electric plant is right so far as the political line is concerned because it is in conformity with the interests of the masses, and so the compulsory use of some labor can do no great harm." Some, however, opposed this view, maintaining that "Use of compulsory labor contravenes the Party's principle of distribution according to labor, damages the interests of the masses, and deviates from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

To solve this problem, the hsien Party committee organized all for a repeated study of Chairman Mao's teaching, "Policy and strategy is the life of the Party. Leading comrades at all levels must give full attention to

it and must never be careless about it." They also studied the Party's various economic policies for rural areas and severely criticized swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's type for their crime of sabotaging these policies. All clearly realized that the line determined policy and policy embodied the line, and that contravention of policy would lead to deviation from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Through study and revolutionary mass criticism, members of the hsien Party committee strengthened their regard for policy, unified their views, and strengthened revolutionary unity. On this basis the hsien Party committee promptly adopted remedial measures, rousing the socialist activism of the broad masses.

When late rice was sown in 1971, a grave drought calamity struck and some members of the hsien Party committee proposed reducing the acreage for late rice. The hsien Party committee thereupon organized all for an earnest investigation and study. After repeated discussion thinking was unified and a decision was taken to mobilize the people to beat the calamity and fulfill the plan for planting 100,000 mow of late rice. Members of the hsien Party committee conscientiously carried out the decision of the committee, enabling the hsien to overfulfill the plan for planting late rice and further strengthening unity within the committee.

Strengthen the Construction of Basic-Level Party Organizations, Develop Their Role of Fighting Bulwarks

In accordance with great leader Chairman Mao's instruction, "To guide revolution to victory, a political party must rely on the correctness of its own political line and the consolidation of its organization," the CCP committee of Huaite hsien, Kirin Province, energetically intensifies education on the leading members of basic-level Party organizations in respect of ideology and political line and ceaselessly increases their awareness of class struggle, line struggle, and continuing revolution, enabling the basic-level Party organizations to develop to the full their role of fighting bulwarks in the three major revolutionary movements and lead with youthful vigor the mass of Party members and the masses in marching forward victoriously along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The leading members of the CCP Huaite hsien committee regularly go deep into the first line of the three major revolutionary struggles and, with close reference to the reality of struggle, give the leading members of basic-level Party organizations education in the Party's basic line.

In the spring of 1971, when a "one-strike, three-oppose" movement was launched in depth throughout the whole hsien, all members of the hsien Party committee, with the exception of a few who stayed behind in their offices to supervise day-to-day work, separately led Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams deep into rural communes and production brigades, taking part in the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement on the one hand and on the other hand helping the leading members of basic-level Party organizations raise their awareness of line struggle.

Cha Pu, secretary of the hsien Party committee who went deep into one of the most remote and backward brigades of the hsien to work indefinitely, found that the secretary of the Party branch of the brigade, though cherishing simple class affection for Chairman Mao, had only a low awareness of line struggle. Cha Pu studied with him Chairman Mao's works and went together with him to the No. 5 production team where class struggle was quite vehement, allowing him to lead the movement personally and be tempered in practical struggle. Living realities of class struggle taught the secretary of the Party branch a profound lesson. After that, he led members of the Party branch in relentlessly grasping class struggle, quickly changing the backward aspect of the brigade.

The CCP Huaite hsien committee, adopting the means of popularizing typical cases, conducts line education on the leading members of basic-level Party organization to strengthen the building of basic-level Party organizations and insure the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Santaoch'uan production brigade of this hsien is a model of learning from Tachai. In the past the brigade used to stretch out its hands to the upper level and rely on the State, so that for a long time its backward aspect could not be changed. Later, after repeated study of Chairman Mao's teaching of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle," leading members of the brigade, following the example of the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai, mobilized the masses to improve the soil and build crop fields. After fighting hard for one year, they succeeded in increasing the per-mow output of food grain from 100-odd catties in the past to 522 catties.

From this vivid example of the great change within one year in Santaoch'uan brigade through its following the correct line, the hsien Party committee realizes that the experience of Tachai can be learned and mastered only by increasing the awareness of line struggle of members of basic-level Party organizations. To popularize the experience of Santaoch'uan brigade, the hsien Party committee has called many on-the-spot conferences and experience-exchanging meetings and organized members of all basic-level Party organizations of the hsien for visits and study, so that the experience might blossom and bear fruit throughout the hsien.

NCNA Correspondent
NCNA Reporter

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UNITY WITH THE MAJORITY

Unite With the Vast Majority, Only Thus Can Things Be Done Well

by

The CCP Committee of the No. 5 Building Construction Company, Tsinghai Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 4, 1972)

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches: "Both inside and outside the Party it is necessary to unite with the vast majority. Only thus can things be done well." In association with the practice of our struggle and the study of Chairman Mao's directive, we are able to realize profoundly that whether or not we can unite with the vast majority both inside and outside the Party is an important issue concerning the success or failure of socialist revolution and construction.

Since the "9th Congress" of the Party, the situation of revolution and production in our company has been getting better and better. In 1971, the company has overfulfilled the state plan ahead of schedule and construction has also increased both in quality and volume. One of the main reasons for such achievement has been the implementation of the line of unity and victory of the "9th Congress" of the Party by the Party committee of our company, the correct differentiation and treatment of contradictions between the enemy and ourselves and contradictions among the people, the uniting with the vast majority of cadres and people and bringing into play of the socialist activism of everyone. Only by uniting with the vast majority can things be done well. That is indeed the truth.

The revolutionary cause of the proletariat is the cause of millions upon millions of revolutionary people and it could not be monopolized by a small number of people. To "unite with the vast majority including those who have opposed us as well as those who have committed mistakes but are seriously mending their ways has been one of the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. At the same time, only by maintaining the principle of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought shall we be able to unite with the vast majority both inside and outside the Party.

Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought is the theoretical basis guiding our thought and is also our basis for carrying out unity well. The philosophy of the Communist Party is the philosophy of struggle. Our unity is not bringing together heterogeneous elements loosely. It can only be forged in struggle and consolidated in struggle.

In order to uphold revolutionary unity, we must first differentiate between our enemies and our friends. Against class enemies and leaders of the opportunist line we must resolutely wage a struggle, but as for comrades in our revolutionary ranks who have made mistakes, we must resolutely comply

with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Our Party's consistent principles in dealing with comrades who have committed mistakes is to lay the main stress on education, namely, learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones, and curing the sickness to save the patient," not only have the desire for unity, but also develop active ideological struggle. We must see to it that the majority of the comrades who have committed mistakes could return to the proper road after criticism and self-examination. In work we must not slight them or reject them, but must befriend them and unite with them. As for the mistakes they have committed these must be exposed without sparing anybody's sensibilities and we must analyze and criticize the bad things they have done in the past with a scientific attitude. In making criticism we must pay attention to politics, point out to them their political and organizational mistakes, the essence and danger of these mistakes and the causes leading to the making of such mistakes and by means of that to attain the aim of "it is imperative to think clearly and correctly and to unite with the comrades."

In our company there is a Party cadre who during the great cultural revolution was put in the leading body of a certain construction team. Later, he committed mistakes in work, confused the class line, used the wrong people, and for a time caused great losses to both revolution and production in the construction team. How should such a comrade be dealt with? The Party committee of the company conducted an over-all analysis of the history of this comrade. He is a veteran cadre who during the war years withstood the trial of battle, was active in work and more than good in his performance. However, he later carried the burden of "born red" and "old hand," was not conscientious in reading and studying, became vain over his accomplishments and forgot why he was there. Everybody realized that regarding this comrade who committed mistakes, it would never do to push him away and have nothing to do with him, but help must be enthusiastically provided for him. On the one hand we let him take part in criticize-revisionism and rectification study classes, and by exposing and criticizing the heinous crimes of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers and their efforts to restore capitalism, raised his ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism in the struggle. On the other hand, the secretary and deputy secretaries of the Party committee in succession held a series of talks with him, patiently did ideological work on him as well as organized the Party members and workers of the construction team to carry out a serious criticism on him, gravely pointed out his mistakes to him, helped him to draw a line of distinction between right and wrong and raised his awareness in accepting the lesson.

With the patient help of everybody this comrade was able to recognize his own mistakes and resolved to mend his ways. When he began to see the light, we warmly encouraged him, fully trusted him and created conditions for him to correct his mistakes in practice, by letting him go to the front of mass struggle to weather the storm and face the world. In the struggle this comrade vigorously set a demand on himself on the basis of the five criteria for a Party member, and a transformation took place in both his thinking and action, his work activism also improved and he won the forgiveness of the masses.

In order to unite with the vast majority it is also necessary to eliminate interference from various quarters. Not only must we oppose the "theory of peace within the Party," the negation of ideological struggle, the disregard of classes, lack of distinction between different lines, and harmony without principle. We must also oppose indiscriminate struggle, the negation of unity, and the "Left" tendency of killing at a single sweep all who have committed mistakes.

An incident occurred in the power station of our company once. One of the workers, influenced by the nihilist ideas spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers, and in the absence of organizational discipline, committed a very serious mistake. Some of the people thereupon suggested that "he and his kind should be severely dealt with." The Party committee of the company discovered this problem in time and felt that as it was a concrete problem it should be analyzed concretely, and it would never do for the sake of momentary satisfaction to strike out wildly and blindly, but the matter should be dealt with in accordance with Party policy. Therefore the Party committee sent a standing committee member to the power station to study with the masses Chairman Mao's teachings on strengthening unity, criticized deeply the nihilist ideology, solemnly and patiently helped this comrade who made the mistake to recognize his error, and at the same time also helped the comrades to overcome the erroneous tendency of not paying attention to policy. Very quickly the thinking of everyone was unified, and the worker was dealt with in a realistic manner. By means of this incident, everybody also received an education and revolutionary unity was further strengthened. The worker, with the help of the people, was more determined than ever to correct his mistake, and also made manifest his activism in work.

Bringing about unity inside the Party properly is the key to uniting with the vast majority both inside and outside the Party, and the most fundamental principle for unity inside the Party is to raise the awareness of line struggle of the whole body of Party committee members. Among the Party committee members of our company are veteran cadres with score of years of experience in revolutionary struggle as well as new comrades who have come forward during the great proletarian cultural revolution. There are army cadres as well as local cadres. Some are workers who battled the whole year long in the frontline of the three great revolutionary struggles and some are comrades who have committed mistakes during the great cultural revolution who have since mended their ways.

Since the establishment of the Party committee in 1969, especially after the 2nd plenum of the 9th Party Congress, we have in conjunction with the repudiate-revisionism and rectification movement studied conscientiously the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, vigorously criticized the crime of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers in sabotaging unity and increased our consciousness of strengthening revolutionary unity. Everybody unanimously agrees that at all times we must stand on the side of the Party and on the side of Party spirit and policy, actively develop ideological struggle, strengthen unity inside the Party, carry out centralized Party leadership and guarantee the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian

revolutionary line and policy. Everybody takes care to use the one dividing into two concept in dealing with himself and the others. If disagreement should exist between one another, they would earnestly carry out self-examination, develop heart-to-heart talk activities, and would never discuss things behind people's back or do things in an underhand manner. By means of criticism and self-examination, unity inside the Party committee is further strengthened on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

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AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Our Country's Agricultural Production Reaps Bumper Harvest for Ten Years in Succession

- Manifesting the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle under the guidance of the 9th Party Congress' line of unity for victory

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 1, 1972)

(NCNA Peking, December 31, 1971) Under the guidance of the line of unity for victory of the 9th Party Congress, the broad mass of poor and lower-middle peasants, commune member masses and revolutionary cadres in our country's rural areas have raised high the banner of "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," developed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, overcome various kinds of natural disasters, and again won a bumper harvest in agricultural production this year on the basis of bumper harvests of nine previous years in succession.

This year, groups of hsien have emerged in northern areas, southern areas or in mountainous areas and plain areas with their per-mow average grain yield reaching or surpassing the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development," more and more advanced communes and brigades have made all-round development of grain and economic crops, and a large number of backward units have rapidly entered the ranks of the advanced in learning from Tachai.

Various provinces and autonomous regions of Hunan, Szechwan, Anhwei, Shantung, Honan, Hupeh, Kiangsu, Fukien, Kweichow, Tibet, Sinkiang, Ninghsia, Shansi, Shensi, Yunnan, Kwangsi, and Kiangsi all increased their grain output this year over the last; and various provinces and municipalities such as Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Chekiang, and Kwangtung, which reached the per-mow grain yield target set in the "Program" previously, have this year again reached or surpassed the target set in the "Program."

Under the conditions of relatively serious natural disasters, our country's total grain output reached 492,000 million catties this year, showing another increase over the bumper harvest of 1970; various economic crops such as cotton, oil crops, sugar crops, tea, tobacco and silk cocoons also produced good harvests; the population of live pigs in various places in the whole country showed an increase over last year; the acreage of afforestation was expanded as compared with last year; and fishery production also scored a bumper harvest.

The bumper harvests of our country's agricultural production for ten years in succession enabled the state and collective grain reserves to increase incessantly, and enabled various economic crops such as cotton to make great progress, effectively giving support to socialist construction. Following the production development, the collective economy of the rural people's communes is consolidated, and the living standard of the commune members has

been further raised. The great achievement scored on our country's agricultural front is a great victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Since the beginning of this year, Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in our country's broad rural areas have adhered to Chairman Mao's teaching: "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," closely linked with realities in the struggle between the two classes, between the two roads and between the two lines, and penetratingly developed line education activities centering around criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work. They relentlessly criticized and repudiated the idealist transcendentalism pushed by political swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i kind, the reactionary theory of productivity, humanism of the landlord bourgeoisie as well as the theory of the dying out of class struggle, strengthening further their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism, and raising their initiative in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy.

In the course of line education, Party organizations at various levels of the rural areas in Shantung Province led the broad masses of cadres to penetratingly make investigation and research, summed up experience of the struggle between the two lines in the rural socialist construction, and persistently used the materialist theory of reflection to criticize and repudiate idealist transcendentalism that had existed in leadership thinking. They paid attention to combining revolutionary enthusiasm with scientific attitude, integrated grand construction objectives with the spirit of seeking truth through facts, enabling the movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture to clearly set its orientation with concrete measures and firm actions, scoring marked results. This year, the average per-mow grain yield of 27 hsien and municipalities reached or surpassed the target set in the "Program," the provincial total grain output increased again on the basis of last year's highest historic record, and economic crops such as cotton, peanuts, and tobacco also produced bumper harvest.

Shenyang municipality of Liaoning Province, which realized self-sufficiency in grain and vegetables last year, has relentlessly grasped line education and opposed conceit and complacency. The broad masses of cadres and commune members continued to unfold the movement of learning from Tachai, went all out and aimed high, and again seized a new agricultural bumper harvest this year. The municipal total grain output increased by 8 percent over last year with the per-mow average reaching the target set in the "Program"; the varieties of vegetables also increased with elevation of quality, basically reaching the goal of "no vegetable rotting during brisk production seasons and no vegetable shortage during slack production seasons."

In Hsuchow district of Kiangsu Province, whose grain output was relatively low in the past, some cadres had failed to see the revolutionary activism of the people masses, considering Hsuchow as being "poor in water supply with difficulties caused by alkali," and lacking ambitions and aspirations to transform natural features. During last winter and this spring, Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in this district made comparisons

with Tachai and Hsiyang to locate gaps, criticized and repudiated the mentality of "relying on heaven and on the state" as well as the world outlook of the coward and the laggard, greatly developing the revolutionary spirit. They led the masses to carry out farming and water conservation construction with vim and vigor, expanded high-yield and stable-yield farms, rapidly transformed the backward features, and this year's total grain output greatly surpassed the highest record in history.

Huaipei district of Anhwei Province, which was relatively backward in agriculture previously, penetratingly carried out education in ideology and political line, creating an upsurge in the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture. This year, the broad mass of commune members and cadres continued to energetically treat alkali and transform soil and carry out capital construction of farms, promoting agricultural development. Its total grain yield last year increased by 35.6 percent over the previous year, and rose up again this year over last year. Huaipei district supplied 2,700 million catties of grain to other areas during the past two years, preliminarily changing the situation of being unable to attain self-sufficiency in grain.

All these facts again testify that: To penetratingly carry out education in ideology and political line, to resolutely implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy, and to advance with strides along the brilliant road of learning from Tachai in agriculture would enable our country's socialist agricultural construction to win still greater victories.

From the spring to the autumn of this year, many places in our country were hit by drought, waterlogging, windstorms, hailstorms, insect pests and other serious natural disasters. Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in the rural areas concretely strengthened leadership, timely dispatched large number of cadres to penetratingly arouse the masses in order to learn from Tachai's revolutionary spirit in struggling against heaven and earth. They waged tenacious struggles against various kinds of natural disaster, thus greatly alleviating damages caused by disaster and enabling agricultural production to produce bumper harvests.

The broad mass of commune members and cadres of the suburbs of Peking municipality overcame various natural disasters such as spring chill, low temperatures and serious drought, enabling this year's per-mow average grain yield to reach the level south of the "Yellow River," on the basis of the surpassing of the target set in the "Program" during three previous years in succession.

Hunan Province was hit by serious drought this year and quite a few places reported drought lasting for five months. Leadership cadres at various levels of the rural areas in the province penetrated into the production forefront, led the masses to take measures in order to prevent drought and resist drought and exterminate pests, and finally succeeded in preventing damage despite a year of serious natural disasters, winning a new agricultural bumper harvest. Both the total grain output and per-unit-area yield of the province showed large increases over last year.

This year, Kwangtung Province was hit by as many as eight typhoons, some areas suffered from drought in spring and autumn, and insect pests occurred in large areas lasting for a long period. Under the leadership of the Party organizations at various levels, the broad mass of commune members and cadres vigorously resisted the natural disasters and reaped a good agricultural harvest. The provincial grain output last year surpassed the target set in the "Program." On the basis of this, the province registered new increases this year with progress made in multiple undertakings.

Impelled by the movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture, the broad masses in the rural areas of the whole country have developed farm and water conservation construction through self-reliance and arduous struggle according to local conditions, scoring great gains. During the water conservation construction year from October 1970 to September 1971, various places completed a total of 5,000 million cubic meters of earth- and stone-work in building farms and water conservation projects, and increased the farm acreage that guarantee harvests despite drought and waterlogging by more than 30 million mow. This represented the highest annual increase during the past ten years. These farm and water conservation projects have played an important role in resisting natural disasters and in producing bumper harvests.

"Policy and strategy are the Party's life." In the course of penetratingly leading the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture since the beginning of this year, Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels have ceaselessly carried out policy education of the broad mass of cadres and commune members and repelled interferences from the Right and the "Left," enabling the Party's series of policies and guidelines to be thoroughly implemented. Many areas correctly handled the relationship between revolution and production, conscientiously carried out the principle of "each according to his ability, and distribution according to labor," correctly handled the relationship between the State, the collective and the individual, thereby further arousing the activism of the masses, and promoting the development of agricultural production. Various places resolutely and thoroughly implemented the guideline of "taking grain as the key link and making an all-round development," and made rational arrangement of forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery production in order to energetically grasp multiple undertakings simultaneously with the grasping of grain production.

Lichuan hsien of Hupeh Province successively organized 62 investigation teams and sent them to various places in the hsien to investigate into various natural conditions such as topographical features, soil, climate, rainfall, and periods of sunlight as well as the growth conditions of various kinds of economic crop. They joined the basic-level cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants to formulate plans for developing grain production and economic crops production. This year, the summer grain of the hsien increased by 60 percent over that of last year, and the autumn grain increased by 10 percent. It afforested 40,000 mow, increased the breeding of pigs and sheep as compared with the corresponding period of last year, expanded the acreages of tea and medicinal herbs as compared with last year, raised the tobacco output by 200 percent over that of the last year, making an all-round development of grain and economic crops.

In Chengting hsien in the western part of the Hopei plain, the per-mow average grain yield last year reached 773 catties, and the per-mow average ginned cotton output was 116 catties. This year, this hsien conscientiously implemented the Party's economic policies, correctly handled the relationship between grain crops and economic crops, again won bumper harvests of grain and cotton, and produced an average of 810 catties of grain per-mow and 120 catties of ginned cotton per mow, becoming the first advanced hsien in North China that reached the level south of the "Yangtze River."

The areas of Mienyang, Nanchung, Tahsien, and Neichiang in Szechwan Province, in which economic crops are grown in a concentrated way, have energetically developed multiple undertakings simultaneously with the firm grasping of grain production, increasing this year's output of cotton, oil crops, and sugar crops by a relatively large margin.

Large number of vivid facts have enabled the rural cadres and commune members to profoundly realize: Policies are the concrete embodiment of a line. Only by administering things in complete accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy can we make an all-round development of socialist agriculture and further consolidate the collective economy of the people's communes.

Rural Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels of our country this year further strengthens leadership over rural work, and energetically organizes staff and workers on the industrial, communication, financial and trade, and medical and public health fronts to wholeheartedly serve agriculture. With support from the State, various places rely mainly on their own strength, and continue to set up groups of "five small" industries including small iron and steel plants, small coal mines, small machine works, small chemical fertilizer plants, and small cement plants. They set up farm machine repairing and manufacturing networks at the three levels of hsien, commune, and brigade to develop agricultural mechanization undertakings in a planned way, playing a major role in promoting agricultural development.

At present, the situation of production and revolution on our country's agricultural front is excellent. Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in close coordination with line education, are arousing the broad masses of cadres and commune members to conscientiously sum up their experience in learning from Tachai, and are energetically engaging in capital construction of farms and water conservation projects so as to create conditions for winning even bigger agricultural bumper harvests next year.

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BORDER REGIONS

China's Prosperous Border Areas

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 7, 1972)

people of various nationalities are working in unity to transform china's border areas in tibet, yunnan and inner mongolia. they are conscientiously carrying out the line of unity for victory of the ninth national congress of the communist party of china.

changes in tibetan area

many new houses have sprung up in a forest at the foot of the himalayas. here, people of the monba nationality are happily celebrating their best harvest in the lepu area.

the monba people lived like beasts of burden before liberation under the cruel rule of the three manorial lords -- tibet's reactionary local governments, the monasteries and the nobility. they were forced to toil without pay ten months a year and had only two months to grow grain. they wielded primitive farm tools and reaped very little. wretched as there were, they had yet to turn over part of their harvest to the lords as rent and tax in kind. many went begging.

under the leadership of chairman mao, the monba people took the road of socialism after liberation. at the end of the democratic reform in 1960, communist party members losangchunpei and wangtui led the people in chiehpa township in setting up their first farming co-operative. the monbas started a new life without exploitation and oppression. they worked collectively to reclaim land, improve farming methods and tools and develop agriculture.

in warm response to chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", the monba people started to transform the lepu area in 1966. on the slopes west of the niangchiangchu river, chiehpa township had little arable land that gave poor yields. under the leadership of losangchunpai and wangtui, the people reclaimed land on the slopes by removing boulders and cutting brambles, and grew barley and buckwheat. the township now has two and a half times as much land as before liberation and has multiplied grain output.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary committee of kungje township launched a mass movement to learn from tachai. people turned slopy land into terraced fields that gave high yields of over four tons of buckwheat per hectare.

the lepu area has made big headway in agriculture over the years. compared with 1959, it now has two and a half times as much arable land, its grain yield has increased fourfold per-unit area, and its sheep and cattle are two and a half times as many. all the townships in the area now grow most of the grain they need. the handicraft co-operatives, which the monbas started from scratch, are producing over 20 kinds of products.

building power stations together

people of the tai, wa and lahu nationalities in their holiday dress held a celebration on the banks of the nanma river on the day when their first power station went into operation in the menglien autonomous county, yunnan province.

the hilly county has rich water sources. since liberation the local people had time and again suggested that a power station be built. because of interference and sabotage by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, this dream of the people had never come true. inspired by chairman mao's great call "unite to win still greater victories", the county revolutionary committee in december 1969 decided to build a medium-sized power station to serve farm mechanization. elated, the people vied with each other to work on the project.

the project called for digging a canal several kilometres long to lead water uphill, and more than 1,000 tons of cement were needed. the poor and lower-middle peasants of various nationalities decided to use lime instead. led by a standing committee member of the county revolutionary committee, a team composed of lahu and wa people combed a dozen hills in search of limestone. since they were inexperience in making lime, they modestly learned from others and finally produced more than 500 tons of quality lime.

another team made up of poor and lower-middle peasants of lahu, wa and tai nationalities was assigned the task of building the sluice-gates, a key to the project. they worked round-the-clock in concerted efforts so that it could be completed ahead of the raining season. one evening, when they had just completed the cofferdam and were preparing to pour in concrete for the sluice-gates, a rainstorm came and the rising river water pounded hard at the cofferdam. at this critical moment, commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army helping with the project jumped into the river to protect the cofferdam at the risk of their lives, and they were followed by the poor and lower-middle peasants. standing shoulder to shoulder, they formed a "human wall" before the cofferdam, while the other builders moved stone and earth to strengthen it. the cofferdam was saved and work proceeded without mishap.

the power station, completed on schedule after a year's hard work, is a fruit of the unity of the people of various nationalities guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line.

painting a new picture on sandy stretch

the yifachuan production brigade in the inner mongolian autonomous region lies on a sandy stretch. agricultural production used to be backward, for drought hit the area nine years out of ten and sandstorms were frequent.

the poor and lower-middle peasants started a hard fight in 1964 to transform the area, following chairman mao's call to learn from tachai. thanks to their work over the past seven years, the brigade now has tracts of fertile fields and has increased grain output. it has had surplus grain for years and has delivered and sold to the state more than 3,000 tons. collective funds have grown and the peasants' living standard improved constantly.

chairman mao teaches: "irrigation is the lifeblood of agriculture." the party branch committee members and veteran peasants searched for water sources all over the brigade's land. they finally decided to sink the first well where the no. 6 production team is situated. over 60 communist party members, cadres and peasants were organized into a shock brigade. they worked day and night and sank the well in one montn. the 2.66 hectares of barley irrigated by this well yielded four times the original output that year. since then, the brigade has sunk new wells every year. now it has 32 pump wells and 36 ordinary ones. more than 333 hectares of farmland has been brought under irrigation. this ensured the steady development of agricultural production in the locality.

after they achieved fruitful results in water conservancy work, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the brigade followed the "eight-point charter" for agriculture and concentrated their efforts on farmland capital construction and improving agro-technique. starting from 1969, they worked energetically for two winters and springs, bringing in earth to add a thick layer of topsoil. eighty per cent of the farmland was deep-ploughed and large quantities of organic fertilizer were applied. they also began to apply chemical fertilizer. the brigade and production teams had their own experimental plots to carry out scientific experiments on a mass scale. they cultivated and popularized fine strains. sixteen hectares sown to choice potato in 1971 for experiment yielded 30 tons per hectare.

with the constant development of the collective economy and increase in public accumulation, the brigade started agricultural mechanization from scratch. it has bought tractors, diesel engines, pumps, threshers, potato harvesters, sprayers and rice-husking machines to mechanize or semi-mechanize agriculture. a team has made an over-all investigation of the natural environment and mapped out a transformation programme for building up the socialist new village of yifachuan brigade. in the new year of 1972, the cadres and commune members are resolved to reap still bigger harvests.

POWER STATION

South China Province Sets Up Small Underground Hot Water Power Station

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jan. 7, 1972)

a small power station using natural underground hot water has been set up in tengwu district in feng shun county in south china's kwangtung province. since it was put into experimental operation, the flow of the underground hot water, its temperature and pressure have remained as usual.

pumped from underground and through a piece of equipment, the natural hot water changes into steam to propel the turbines. the temperature of the underground water is only 91 degrees centigrade and its pressure is low. following chairman mao's teaching "break down foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry", the workers, cadres and technicians displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in accordance with the specific conditions of our country in building the power station. they collected 1,100 data through 49 experiments and finally succeeded in evolving a method by which the hot water can be turned into steam directly. they completed the station after four months of hard work.

INDUSTRY

Chinese Workers Strive for New Successes in Revolution and Production

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 7, 1972)

after fulfilling their 1971 tasks under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, the chinese workers are conscientiously summing up experience so as to get themselves prepared ideologically, organizationally and materially for still greater victories in revolution and production in this new year.

in shanghai, the workers and cadres in the metallurgical, electric equipment and textile industries discussed how to continue education in ideology and political line and to further strengthen party leadership over economic work. they pledged to follow chairman mao's teaching "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire", deepen the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, seriously study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and do a good job of struggle-criticism-transformation, so as to bring about a new high-tide of production and construction.

the party committee of the city's textile industry bureau ran study classes for over 2,000 leading

cadres at various levels to exchange experience in giving party leadership over economic work and in bringing into full play the role of the technicians by carrying out the party's policy towards the intellectuals. the study classes also worked out 1972 plans for revolution and production.

the chinling iron mine in shantung province, after meeting its 1971 production target ahead of time, called a rectification meeting at which leading members of the mine's party organization and revolutionary committee found ways to improve their thinking and style of work and criticized idealism and metaphysics. this raised their consciousness of continuing the revolution. after the meeting, the principal leading members of the mine went to work at a new mine under construction to get first-hand experience and strengthen leadership with a view to putting the new mine into operation earlier than scheduled.

chairman mao teaches: "in industry, learn from taching; in agriculture, learn from tachai; the whole nation should learn from the people's liberation army; the liberation army should learn from the people of the whole country." after studying this teaching, the workers and cadres of many enterprises summed up their experience in learning from taching and were determined to deepen this mass emulation movement.

at the lanchow oil refinery, an outstanding plant in kansu province in learning from taching, study classes were run at all levels for the workers and cadres to sum up their experience. they came to realize that to run a socialist enterprise well, it is necessary to follow the example of taching by adhering to chairman mao's revolutionary line and carry out in an all-round way the principle "grasp revolution, promote production". they penetratingly criticized the two erroneous tendencies of "production first" and "empty talks about politics". they pledged to command and promote production with revolution and oppose any mistaken viewpoint that sets revolution and production against each other.

in kwangtung province, meetings were held by the metallurgical, light industrial, fuel and chemical and machine-building departments to discuss how to deepen the mass movement to learn from taching in 1972. leading cadres voiced their determination to lead the workers and staff in carrying forward the movement and achieving new successes.

in summing up experience, many enterprises saw improved management as important for consolidating and developing the socialist economy. the peking municipal revolutionary committee held a forum on management of industrial enterprises at the end of 1971. the participants studied chairman mao's teachings, exposed and criticized the crimes of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers in undermining management of enterprises. they established more rational rules and regulations and worked out ways and means to raise production efficiency. the taiyuan iron and steel company sent 1,400 cadres and office workers, organized in 14 work teams, to grassroots units to make investigations and study. they worked with the workers to improve management.

after fulfilling 1971 production plans in advance, the cadres and workers of many factories and mines made preparations for this year's work. the preparatory

work includes maintenance of equipment, making stock inventories and improving the supply of spare parts and materials.

the loyang tungfanghung tractor plant organized the mechanics, workers and technicians to form three-in-one groups to step up the maintenance of equipment. its motor workshop completed the overhaul and repair of 240 pieces of equipment in ten days or so.

light industry factories in chengtu are improving their equipment step by step. they have completed maintenance of most of the equipment and made necessary repairs. production capacity has been further raised.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Ambassador Xhorxhi Robo and Wife Give Banquet in Honor of Chinese Journalists' Delegation Back from Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 7, 1972)

xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, and his wife gave a banquet this evening in honour of the chinese journalists' delegation which has returned here after a visit to albania.

the delegation is headed by shih shao-hua, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy director of the hsinhua news agency.

present on invitation were leading members of press circles of the chinese capital and departments concerned, including chang chi-chih, lu ying, chang tzu-liang, chang chih, yu chan, liu ke-ming, hsiao teh and li ting-chuan.

ambassador robo and comrade shih shao-hua made heart-warming speeches at the banquet. hosts and guests toasted to the constant growth of the unbreakable revolutionary friendship between the two parties, the two countries, and the two peoples of china and albania, and to the health and long life of the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha and to the health and long life of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao.

the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the chinese and albanian people.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Chou En-lai and Wang Hsin-ting Meet Government Delegation of Republic of Burundi

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 6, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, this afternoon met artemon simbananiye, minister of foreign affairs, cooperation and planning of the republic of burundi, and all the members of the government delegation of the republic of burundi he is leading.

premier chou en-lai and deputy chief of general staff wang hsin-ting had a cordial and friendly conversation with delegation head simbananiye and members of the delegation: major rwuri, chief of general staff of the armed forces and member of the supreme council of the republic, and mangona protais, burundi ambassador to tanzania.

present at the meeting were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned including chu pei-chang, chao chun-cheng, ho kung-kai, chang shu, wang ming-chun, cheng fei, chu chi-chen, chi tsung-hua, lo hsu and chao ching-tien.

Government Delegation of Republic of Burundi Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 7, 1972)

artemon simbananiye, minister of foreign affairs, cooperation and planning of the republic of burundi, and the government delegation of the republic of burundi he is leading left here for southern china on a visit by special plane this morning.

the distinguished guests were given a warm send-off at the airport by chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister, wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of government departments concerned, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries including chen chieh, chung yu-yi, su chieh, tiao ping-chang, wang yi-chih, chou jung-kuo, ho ying, hsi tao-chung, chu pei-chang, chao chun-cheng, ho kung-kai, wang ming-chun, cheng fei and chu chuan-hsien, as well as several thousand people of peking.

chang shu, deputy director of west asian and african affairs department of chinese foreign ministry, is accompanying the delegation.

the airport flew the national flags of burundi and china. when minister artemon simbananiye and other distinguished burundi guests, accompanied by chinese acting foreign minister chi peng-fei, deputy chief of p.l.a. general staff wang hsin-ting and others, went around to bid farewell to the well-wishers, the people shouted "long live the friendship between the chinese and burundi people exclamation" "long live the great unity of the asian and african people exclamation" and other slogans amid the beating of drums and gongs. young people performed dances, giving a warm send-off to the burundi guests.

also present were diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Workers' Study Visiting Group of Japanese Association Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 7, 1972)

a 17-member workers' study visiting group of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) led by kiyomi nakanishi arrived in peking by air this evening on a visit to china upon invitation.

the group was greeted at the airport by chang yu, li fu-teh and other leading members of departments concerned and hsing pao-yi and liu ping-fen, representatives of workers in the chinese capital.

the group had visited changsha, shaoshan and shanghai since its arrival in china on december 28, 1971.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Peking Banquet in Honor of Korean Printing Industry Study Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 6, 1972)

a korean printing industry study group with kim sung rok as its leader and kim gwan hoe as its deputy leader was given a warm welcome at a banquet given here this evening by wang chi-sheng, a leading member of the publishing department under the state council.

yu song jin, counsellor of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking, attended the banquet upon invitation.

comrade wang chi-sheng and leader of the group kim sung rok made speeches at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of unity and friendship.

comrade wang chi-sheng said the korean printing industry study group's visit to china is a great encouragement to the chinese publishing and printing workers and gives them a very good opportunity to learn from the korean comrades. he said the chinese publishing and printing workers, like the entire chinese people, will always unite with the korean comrades-in-arms in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

leader of the group kim sung rok said the study group is very glad to visit china with feelings of friendship for the chinese people and their publishing and printing workers. the friendship between the publishing and printing workers of korea and china is growing and developing. he gave an account of the achievements won by the korean people in various fields under the leadership of premier kim il sung, and wished the chinese people who rally closely

round the chinese communist party headed by chairman mao new achievements in fulfilling all the tasks set forth by the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party.

attending the banquet were leading members of the publishing department under the state council and departments concerned of the foreign ministry, including liu mei and tsao ke-chiang, and representatives of publishing and printing houses.

the korean printing industry study group arrived here by train at noon today. upon their arrival, the korean comrades-in-arms were greeted at the railway station by leading members of the publishing department under the state council, including liu mei. yu song jin, counsellor of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking, was also present.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Hamdi Mahmoud and Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 7, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, this evening met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with hamdi mahmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking who will soon leave his post, and his wife.

present on the occasion were munier ibrahim hammoud, newly appointed head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, and his wife.

present on the occasion on the chinese side were ho ying, director of the west asian and african affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry, and staff members li sung-ling, li liu-ken, chang chih-hsiang, chao ching-tien and yuan tien-wei.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Gabon Extends Territorial Waters to 30 Nautical Miles

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 7, 1972)

the cabinet of gabon adopted a decree on january 5, extending gabon's territorial waters to 30 nautical miles, according to a report from libreville.

the national navy of gabon has been authorized to ask all foreign fishing boats to respect this new provision.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Representative An Chih-yuan Speaks at Organizational Meeting of UN Economic and Social Council

(NCNA-English United Nations, Jan. 6, 1972)

the organizational meeting of the 52nd session of the economic and social council of the united nations yesterday began its 3-day discussions on the agenda of work of the current session for spring and summer.

at yesterday's meeting, karoly szarka, permanent representative of hungary to the united nations, was elected president of the council for this year.

the outgoing council president and the representatives of some states members of the council welcomed the representatives of china and other newly-elected states members of the council.

after the re-election at the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly, the 27 states members of the economic and social council at the present session are: bolivia, brazil, burundi, ceylon, chile, china, finland, france, ghana, greece, haiti, hungary, italy, japan, kenya, lebanon, malagasy, malaysia, new zealand, niger, peru, poland, tunisia, the soviet union, britain, the united states and zaire.

chinese representative an chih-yuan spoke at today's meeting. he first expressed sincere thanks to the council president and the representatives of some states members of the council for their welcome to the chinese delegation. he also congratulated the newly-elected president and vice-presidents of the council.

an chih-yuan said, "we would like to express once again our thanks to all the countries and peoples that uphold justice for their firm struggle for the restoration of all the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations and our sincere thanks to our friends of various countries for their support to china's participation in the economic and social council.

"reviewing the situation over the past year in the world and the situation of the 26th session of the united nations general assembly, it is not difficult to see that spectacular changes have occurred both on the international arena and in the united nations. the medium and small countries in asia, africa and latin america are getting further united; they have intensified their struggle for the defence of their national independence and state sovereignty, against foreign aggression and interference and against the power politics and hegemony of the superpowers, and are playing an ever more inspiring role in the united nations. it has become more and more difficult for the one or two superpowers to control and monopolize the united nations affairs as they did in the past. a certain semi-superpower which is carrying out the criminal act of subjecting a sovereign country to subversion, aggression and dismemberment under the camouflage of 'peace', 'humanity' and 'non-alignment' has also been severely condemned by the overwhelming majority of the states members of the security council and the united nations and has been discredited and greatly isolated. although imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism are trying by every possible means to save themselves from their defeat, they cannot obstruct the great historical trend: countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution."

an chih-yuan said, "countries, big or small, must be equal. the affairs of a country must be handled by the people of that country; world affairs must be handled by all countries; and affairs of the united nations must be handled by all the states members of the united nations. this is the common voice of the medium and small countries. the chinese government has consistently supported the medium, small and other countries in their struggle to defend their equal status in international relations and firmly oppose the one or two superpowers in carrying out aggression, subversion, interference, plunder, control and bullying against other countries. we will unswervingly stand together with the third world and all the countries that uphold justice in a common struggle to defend the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all countries, develop independent national economies and economic cooperation based on equality and mutual benefit, safeguard international security and promote human progress."

in conclusion, an chih-yuan said, "despite the fact that the role we can play in the united nations is limited, we are willing to do our best. in connection with the work of the economic and social council, we are also ready to exert our efforts together with our fellow representatives.

"the chinese delegation in principle agrees to the agenda of this meeting."

CHINA AND US

Profound Friendship between Chinese and American Peoples--Dispatch from UN

(NCNA-English United Nations, Jan. 5, 1972)

following is a dispatch from the united nations entitled "profound friendship between the chinese and american peoples":

china and the united states are separated by oceans and are tens of thousands of miles apart, yet mountains and seas cannot obstruct the development of the friendship between the two peoples. during the post-war years, the reactionary u.s. governments have persisted in a policy of hostility towards socialist new china, and arbitrarily broken off the friendly contacts between the chinese and american peoples. but these anti-china actions have not been able to undermine the american people's friendly feeling towards the chinese people. from the first day it set foot on u.s. soil, the chinese delegation to the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly was accorded a warm and friendly welcome everywhere by the broad masses of the american people. this left a deep and unforgettable impression on the members of the chinese delegation. the american people regard the chinese delegation not only as the mission of the people's republic of china to the u.n. general assembly, but also as the envoys of friendship of the 700 million chinese people. the arrival of the chinese delegation opened a new page in the annals of friendship between the chinese and american peoples.

"welcome, welcome exclamation"

after their arrival in new york, members of the chinese delegation were very often warmly greeted with the words "welcome, welcome" whether they were in the hotel, in the u.n. building or in the streets. one day, when members of the delegation were taking a walk in the central park, an american lawyer and his wife came up to them and warmly shook their hands, saying: "welcome to new york. your arrival here is the most important event in 1971." a taxi driver, catching sight of the chinese delegates, pulled up beside them, waving his hand and shouting: "welcome, welcome exclamation" an american journalist who had been to yenan during the war of resistance against japan was so happy to see his old friends here that he tried to express his emotion in chinese, struggling along for long-forgotten words. according to u.n. staff members, visitors to the u.n. building have increased notably since the arrival of the chinese delegation. on meeting members of the chinese delegation in the corridors, they came up to shake hands with them and asked questions about china. quite a number of visitors told the chinese personnel: "if it were not for the busy preoccupation of the u.n. general assembly session, i would like to invite you to my home for a chat." a woman sent a letter to the chinese delegation from distant miami and enclosed in it a photo of her 9-year-old son as a token of friendship for new china and the chinese people. a man called pearson wrote from new jersey: "friends, for too long the citizens of the people's republic (of china) and those of the united

states have been denied the opportunity of showing their friendship towards each other by our government. ... i know that i can speak for many in this country when i say 'welcome', and i hope your stay will be most fruitful. my best wishes to all of your delegation."

rejoicing over victory

the outcome of the vote at the u.n. general assembly on october 25, 1971, marked the complete bankruptcy of the u.s. imperialist scheme to obstruct the restoration of china's lawful rights in the united nations. this is a common victory for the people all over the world, the chinese and american peoples included. everywhere members of the chinese delegation went, they often encountered ordinary americans greeting them with a finger sign of "v" for victory. this is not only a friendly greeting, but also an expression of their heartfelt joy over this victory. a correspondent wrote to the delegation from chicago: "a grave historic injustice to a nation of great people has been corrected... please permit me to express my esteem and admiration for your great people and leaders." a young man proudly told members of the chinese delegation that early in 1957 when he was still a first year student in high school, he refused to sign a petition in support of his government's policy of obstructing the restoration of china's lawful rights in the united nations. now, he said, he was very happy to see the chinese friends here at last.

the presence of the chinese delegation at the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly became a focus of public attention. every time the chinese delegation made a speech, the gallery was always filled to capacity. many people read press reports and watched television presentations. narus of connecticut said in a letter to the chinese delegation: "meeting you ... on television was a pleasant moment for me. i was very much impressed with your manner and speech. i thought it was great..." boulden, a 19-year-old student of pennsylvania, said: "i have been very much impressed by the information i have read about you." many americans sent newspaper clippings and photos about the chinese delegation's activities in the united nations to the chinese delegates for autographs. many asked for the full texts of the speeches of the chinese delegation.

china's firm stand in support of the world people's struggle against hegemonism and power politics has won full sympathy and support from the american people. an afro-american youth said: "i am happy to know that the day is very near when the united nations will no longer be dominated by the so-called superpowers. and i wish for your great success in your just struggle to help the exploited people of the world better their conditions."

singing "the internationale"

dark clouds cannot obscure the sun. the deceitful propaganda of the reactionary u.s. ruling circles failed to prevent the american people from learning of new china's achievements. miss geyere of stanford said she was deeply impressed by china's achievements in improving the welfare of the people and by the victory of the cultural revolution. an old woman of over 70 told the chinese personnel that she had lived in old china for many years and visited china again after liberation. she was so deeply moved by the great changes in china

that upon her return, she toured many american cities and made public speeches to various circles on her impressions of china. wallis of new jersey said: "i am proud of you and the chinese people, and of their accomplishments over the past period." he added, "the whole world is watching china; all the 'little' people are watching in admiration".

all the achievements of the chinese people are inseparable from the brilliant leadership of chairman mao. many american friends have written to the chinese delegation, asking for "quotations from chairman mao tsetung" and chairman mao's works. one day when some chinese personnel were taking a walk in downtown new york, two young cyclists enthusiastically waved to them and shouted: "long live chairman mao exclamation" at the film receptions given by the chinese delegation, many american friends were enthusiastic to see the chinese revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women", and applauded again and again. a friend commented that it was indeed a new creation to give such revolutionary contents to the western ballet art. a woman was moved to tears and reluctant to leave. some of the guests sang "the internationale" to the tune of the music.

common aspiration

to know more about the thriving and socialist new china with a population of 700 million is the common aspiration of all the american friends we met here; it is also the universal aspiration of the broad masses of the american people. american friends said that many universities, colleges and high schools had organized "china day", "china week" or other forums on china. some students told members of the chinese delegation that they had chosen china as the subject of their theses and asked for books, pamphlets and other materials on china. china's achievements in acupuncture have aroused the keen interest of the american people, especially the medical circles. several american doctors wrote to the chinese delegation for information and materials in this respect. two university students of the chinese language wrote to the chinese delegation in chinese, saying: "we hope we shall have a chance to go to china one day.... to know more about china's culture under the leadership of chairman mao will surely be very useful for us." an anecdote recounted by a friend goes that a student, asked by the teacher about his biggest wish, promptly replied: "go to china one day exclamation"

as chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the chinese delegation to the u.n., said: "the people of the united states are a great people and there exists a profound friendship between the peoples of china and the united states." the u.s. reactionaries were unable to sabotage this friendship in the past, and it will be more difficult for them to obstruct its development in future. the peoples of china and the united states will certainly further promote their mutual understanding, strengthen their solidarity and advance shoulder to shoulder in their common struggle against the imperialist policies of aggression and war and for world peace and social progress.

American Progressive Students Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 6, 1972)

the american progressive students delegation led by cheryl hill and jerry tung left peking for home on january 4 after a three-week friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

on its departure from peking, the 25-member delegation was seen off at the airport by hsi tao-chung, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and dozens of representatives of universities and colleges in the chinese capital.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Government Delegation Arrives in Lusaka

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Jan. 5, 1972)

the chinese government delegation led by its leader yang chieh, minister of communications, and its deputy leader chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, arrived here yesterday in the company of zambian minister of labour and social services wilson chakulya and minister of state for power, transport and works h. y. mwale.

yang chieh and chen mu-hua called on f. mulikita, zambian minister of power, transport and works, j.m. mwanakatwe, minister of finance, ackson soko, minister of trade and industry, and m. milner, secretary-general of state house, separately this morning.

the chinese government delegation left tanzania by car on january 2 for a friendly visit to zambia at the invitation of the zambian government after taking part in the fifth round of the talks on the tanzania-zambia railway in dar es salaam.

the chinese delegation arrived here from nakonde, a border city in zambia's northern province, via mpika in the northern province and kabwe in the central province. it was warmly welcomed on the way by local officials and people as well as workers building the zambia-tanzania railway.

zambian minister of northern province s. mbilishi and minister of central province kapika gave receptions respectively for the chinese government delegation.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

January 19, 1972 No. 5057

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INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Party Organizations of Peking Railways Sub-bureau Lead Cadres, Party Members and the Masses To Read Books and Study Seriously and Criticize Revisionism Intensively

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 5, 1972)

(NCNA Peking, January 3, 1972) In line with Chairman Mao's teaching that the whole Party should "carry out education in ideology and political line," the Party committee of Peking Railways Sub-bureau leads the Party members and the revolutionary masses of the whole sub-bureau to criticize revisionism and hold rectification campaigns in depth and, with Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon, to relentlessly criticize the idealist transcendentalism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the theory of human nature of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie and the theory of the dying out of class struggle disseminated by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers like him, thereby increasing their abilities to distinguish between true and false Marxism, raising their consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and giving an impetus to the development of revolution and production.

Since the convention of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, the mass movement of studying Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought carried out in the Peking Railways Sub-bureau has developed in greater depth and revolutionary mass criticism has also been developing continuously. Bearing in mind their experience in the three great revolutionary struggles, the members of the sub-bureau Party committee studied Lenin's teaching, "The dialectics of history was such that the theoretical victory of Marxism obliged its enemies to disguise themselves as Marxists," and the Party's basic line which Chairman Mao had charted for the whole historical period of socialism. They understood deeply the great

significance of the criticism against revisionism and the rectification of work style to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and to the strengthening of the Party's ideological and theoretical building. They came to realize that a characteristic of class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat was that the handful of bourgeois representatives who had sneaked into the Party disguised themselves as Marxists and adopted various tactics to frenziedly change our Party's Marxist-Leninist line and policies, to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism, and Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers like him were class enemies of this kind. They were determined to study Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in a better way, to criticize deeply and discredit thoroughly the fallacies spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers like him, to distinguish between materialism and idealism, the Marxist line and the opportunist line, and to carry out and defend Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line more consciously.

With thinking raised to a higher level, all Party organizations ranging from the Party committee of this sub-bureau to the Party branches of various basic-level units took the serious study of Marxism-Leninism and the deep-going criticism of revisionism as something of primary importance. The Party organizations at all levels also put revolutionary mass criticism on their agenda of important tasks, charged its leaders to lead the revolutionary mass criticism and its backbone elements to lead the masses, so as to carry out revolutionary mass criticism intensively and perseveringly.

The Party organizations at all levels of this sub-bureau led the cadres, Party members and the masses, keeping in mind the history of inner-Party struggle between the two lines, in relentlessly criticizing the crime of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i of separating Marxism-Leninism from Mao Tse-tung's thought and putting them against each other and opposing the study of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought by the cadres and the masses. Thus they further raised their consciousness of reading and study.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, a responsible comrade of Fengt'ai Railway Area was poisoned by the theory of the dying out of class struggle spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i because he had not studied seriously, so that he slackened his grasp of the class struggle and subsequently made a mistake. After summing up his experience of being swindled, he made use of every minute of time for serious study. After the convention of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, he studied Chairman Mao's works and, in the meantime, also studied such brilliant works as Manifesto of the Communist Party, Critique of the Gotha Program and The State and Revolution by Marx, Engels and Lenin, thereby deepening his understanding of such problems as classes and class struggle, the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. During the period when he was responsible for leadership work in the Fengt'ai West Station, he led the cadres and the masses to tightly grasp class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, thereby further developing the excellent situation of revolution and production.

During the mass movement of criticism against revisionism and rectification of work style, the members of the Party committee of Peking Railways Sub-bureau intensively criticized the crime of swindlers from Ch'en Tu-hsiu to Liu Shao-ch'i in sabotaging the Party's unity and solidarity. They took the strengthening of the unity of the "squad members" of the Party committee on the basis of the principle of Mao Tse-tung's thought as something of major importance, constantly studied such of Chairman Mao's brilliant works as Methods of Work of Party Committees and Combat Liberalism, and carried out active ideological struggle against the erroneous ideas which damaged revolutionary unity and weakened the Party's leadership.

The cadres of the Party committee, whether old or new, and whether they were army cadres or local cadres, put themselves under the Party committee and consciously strengthened their regard for the Party and observed Party discipline. The members of the Party committee paid attention to consciously protecting the collective leadership of the Party committee. Usually when discussing problems, they paid attention to the opinions of the majority and also listened to the opinions of the minority and even a few people; they listened not only to the opinions compatible with their viewpoints but also the opinions which were at variance with their viewpoints. All important problems were discussed and decided collectively by the Party committee and were not decided by one man's opinion. In this way, the "squad members" of the Party committee further strengthened their revolutionary unity. The unity of the Party committee in turn promoted the unity between the Party members and the revolutionary masses.

After mass criticism, the leading cadres at all levels went more consciously into the basic level to make investigation and study, to tightly grasp class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and to push the advanced units forward so they became even more advanced, and some units which were relatively backward also changed their outlooks gradually.

The transportation workshop of the East Suburbs Station was formerly influenced by the reactionary anarchical ideas in society and did not carry out production well. During the movement of criticism against revisionism and rectification of work style, the responsible comrades of the Party committee of this station came to make investigation and study in this workshop and discovered that the chief cause was that the leading cadres of this workshop did not take a sufficiently firm hold of class struggle. Accordingly, they helped the members of the Party branch of this workshop to study seriously Chairman Mao's works, to analyze each of the incidents which took place in the past, to grasp the typical cases, to criticize the sabotage activities carried out by the handful of class enemies, and to criticize the ultra-"Left" ideas and anarchism spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i.

The broad masses of workers and staff members observed revolutionary discipline. Since July of last year, no accident has taken place and the efficiency of work has increased and the speed of loading and unloading of goods also has been quickened as against the past.

During the mass criticism, the Party organizations at all levels under the Peking Railway Sub-bureau seriously studied and grasped dialectical materialism. When criticizing a major wrong tendency, they paid attention to preventing covering up another wrong tendency and firmly implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and proletarian policies.

The members of the Party committee of Fengt'ai Mechanical Section further understood the relationship of unity of opposites between revolution and production after they had studied dialectical materialism. They not only criticized the revisionist trash of "production first" and "business in command" but also criticized the preposterous idea of substituting revolution for production and doing empty political talk, which were "Left" in form but Right in essence, and insured all-round implementation of the great policy of "grasping revolution and promoting production." Last year, for the purpose of strengthening leadership over production, this section assigned some experienced, old cadres to fill the leading posts at various levels. The leading cadres at all levels perseveringly put politics in command, boldly grasped production and went deep into spots to investigate the facts, to carry out class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in the spheres of production and to solve the major problems in production, thereby continuously achieving new successes in revolution and production. In 1971, the major technical targets of this section attained the level specified by the state and, in some cases, surpassed this level.

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Leaders of Chienhu Hsien, Kiangsu Province, Use Revolutionary Theory To Guide Revolutionary Practice and Carry Out Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line and Policies

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 5, 1972)

(NCNA Nanking, January 4, 1972) Firmly keeping in mind the practice of revolution in the hsien, the leading members of the CCP committee and the revolutionary committee of Chienhu hsien, Kiangsu Province, study Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, apply the revolutionary theory in correctly guiding the revolutionary practice, and lead the revolutionary masses of the hsien to seriously implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, thereby developing the excellent situation of revolution and production in the hsien.

The leading members of this hsien realize that they must seriously study the local history and the present conditions if they are to study the revolutionary theory purposefully and to apply the revolutionary theory really in solving local practical problems. For this reason, the principal members of the leading group of the hsien often went down to the basic level to make social investigations. Some of the hsien committee members once went to make investigation and study. They discovered that some of the members of the hsien leading group and some cadres showed a tendency to neglect class struggle and that these comrades held that since Chienhu was an old revolutionary base area which was set up during the period of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression and had gone through many political movements, class struggle there was not so complex. As a result, some areas and departments showed signs of neglecting class struggle and the unfolding of the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement was adversely affected.

In view of this state of affairs, the hsien committee organized the members of the leading groups at all levels to study Manifesto of the Communist Party, The State and Revolution and other works by Marx and Lenin, the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism charted by Chairman Mao, and Chairman Mao's relevant teachings on class struggle. Meanwhile, it also organized them to investigate and analyze the history and present conditions of the class struggle in Chienhu hsien, thereby making them understand that class struggle had never stopped in Chienhu although this was an old revolutionary base area and that the line struggle still existed although this place had gone through the great cultural revolution. They studied the facts of class struggle and line struggle with reference to the works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's teachings, thereby deepening their understanding and overcoming their various mistaken ideas and muddled views about the problems of class struggle and line struggle.

With thinking raised to a higher level, the leading group of the hsien committee went deep into the communes and production teams to lead the masses to carry out the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement and got together with the masses to sum up experience, seriously carry out the Party's policies and actively struggle against the enemy.

Tungpei brigade, Kaotso commune, was known as a "hard spot" in the hsien. During the great cultural revolution, the hsien leadership sent some people three times to this brigade to help in doing its work. But the problems there remained unresolved because they did not tightly grasp class struggle.

This time, the secretary of the hsien committee came personally to stay and work in this brigade. With Chairman Mao's teachings on class struggle as the guide, he went deep among the masses and mobilized them to make investigation and study seriously and do ideological work meticulously, thereby making clear that the major problem of this brigade was that class enemies were hiding behind the scenes to fan evil winds and ignite evil fires, to sow dissension between the cadres and the masses and to sabotage revolution and production. He led the masses to drag out a class enemy who had been hiding there for more than 20 years, and educated the masses in classes and class struggle. As a result, the brigade took on a completely new outlook.

Chairman Mao teaches: "In studying any complex process in which there are two or more contradictions we must devote every effort to finding its principal contradiction. Once this contradiction is grasped, all problems can be readily resolved." The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Chienhu hsien seriously studied Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking and, in resolving the various kinds of the practical problems cropping up locally, paid attention to grasping the principal contradiction, so that the various measures could accord better with the local conditions.

Chienhu hsien is situated in the middle reaches of Lihsia River in north Kiangsu. It comprises low-lying land. Fifty percent of the 700,000-odd mow of grain fields were waterlogged and could yield only one crop of paddy a year. The grain output per unit area was comparatively low in the past. To increase grain output by a big margin, it was necessary to improve these waterlogged fields and expand the acreage of land for double cropping. But the improvement of waterlogged fields involved a great deal of work, such as seed improvement, drainage, crop rotation, application of additional manure, nurturing of seedlings, organization and arrangement of manpower, etc.

When taking steps to resolve this problem, the hsien committee did not carry out all tasks at the same time. Instead, it organized all to study Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking and, in line with Chairman Mao's teaching of grasping the principal contradiction, to grasp the principal contradiction in the improvement of waterlogged fields, that is, the problem of drainage, and to take measures to resolve it. Meanwhile, they did not carry out drainage work as an isolated case but first grasped the struggle between the two ideologies and the two lines in the resolution of the problem of drainage.

Li P'ei-liang, a vice chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee, was a deputy secretary of the former hsien committee before the great cultural revolution. He was assigned with the task of grasping production. He tried many times to resolve this problem but failed. The main cause was that he did not pay attention to making investigation and study. He arranged drainage work by taking the brigade as a unit, so that every brigade did what it thought was best and the work of building canals and digging ditches did not produce good results.

Now, after reading and studying seriously and summing up his past experience, he made investigations and studies in more than 60 production brigades in seven communes, where he learned humbly from the masses and educated the masses in the line, thereby raising the consciousness of the masses. On this basis, he made unified arrangements with the hsien as a whole and suggested a new plan of drainage work. This new plan was discussed and adopted by the hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee and put into effect. It produced remarkable results.

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Party Committee of A Commune in Kwangtung Educates Financial Personnel in the Party's Policies

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 5, 1972)

(NCNA Canton, January 4, 1972) In the course of the 1971 year-end allocation work, the Party committee of Nanhsing commune, Haik'ang hsien, Kwangtung Province, taught the financial personnel to strengthen their regard for the Party's policies and to carry out seriously the Party's policy of distribution in the countryside, thereby further arousing the enthusiasm of the masses for socialism.

In studying the work of year-end distribution, the Party committee of Nanhsing commune summed up the experience of the Party branch of Tungching brigade in strengthening its leadership over financial work and carrying out the Party's policy of distribution. In Tungching brigade, implementation of the distribution policy was impeded for some time as a result of defects in the financial system. Later, the Party branch of this brigade strengthened its leadership over financial work and helped the various production teams set up a financial system. Each of the 12 production teams of the brigade seriously carried out the distribution policy, thereby further arousing the enthusiasm of the masses in socialism and promoting grain production.

From the experience of Tungching brigade in seriously carrying out the distribution policy, the Party committee of Nanhsing commune understood more clearly: It is incorrect to regard financial work merely as simple technical work of "working with the abacus and keeping accounts" and subsequently to relax leadership. To implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, it is necessary to carry out earnestly the Party's policies for various branches of work, and financial work also requires a strict policy. Therefore, the commune Party committee put financial work on its agenda of business and charged a standing committee member to take concrete leadership over this work.

Since autumn last year, study classes have been held at the commune and brigade levels and financial personnel organized to study the Party's economic policy in the countryside and to strengthen their regard for the Party's policy. After study, many of the financial workers raised their consciousness of class struggle and the line struggle and were determined to grasp financial power well for the poor and lower-middle peasants and to act in strict accordance with the Party's policies.

When settling accounts of wage points earned by the commune members in 1971, the accountant of the No. 2 production team of Chihyuan brigade discovered that the men and the women laborers were irrationally given different wage points for such work as repair of farm tools and management of the drying platform. Accordingly he reported the matter to the authorities concerned. The pay for some branches of work was readjusted appropriately after a discussion by the commune members. The masses of commune members were deeply satisfied. Meit'ien brigade was an advanced unit of this commune in learning from Tachai in agriculture. It achieved a comparatively big increase in agricultural production and side-occupations in 1971.

When the plan of year-end distribution was being formulated, some production teams at first thought that, having reaped a bumper harvest, they should carry out construction of various items as an advanced brigade should, and they suggested reserving more and distributing less; other production teams held that the collective had much more assets after reaping bumper harvests in the past years in succession, and they suggested reserving less and distributing more. The financial personnel of this brigade promptly reported the situation to the commune Party committee. The commune Party committee sent some people to this brigade to make investigation and study and to help the brigade Party branch organize the cadres and the masses to study the Party's policy. Eventually, after a democratic discussion, the policy of distribution was carried out on the principle of taking simultaneous care of the interests of the state, the collective and the individuals.

Under the concrete leadership of the Party committee of the commune, the various brigades and production teams also strengthen the supervision of the poor and lower-middle peasants over financial work, and organize the three-in-one groups comprising cadres, representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants, and financial workers to examine and settle the financial and wage point accounts periodically, so as to guarantee that financial work could be carried out in accordance with the Party's policy.

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Leading Members of East China Steel Center Party Committee Study Marxist-Leninist Works Seriously

(NCNA-English Hofei, Jan. 9, 1972)

leading members of the maanshan municipal party committee in the east china province of anhwei are seriously studying works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao in the course of revolutionary practice. this helps raise their consciousness in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line and gives an impetus to the revolution and production in this steel centre.

the committee members have studied chairman mao's philosophic writings "on practice" and "on contradiction". chairman mao teaches that "the standpoint of practice is the primary and basic standpoint in the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge" and that in analysing the contradictions in things, "we must devote every effort to finding its principal contradiction." bearing these teachings in mind, they made investigations and study among the workers to find out and analyse the contradictions so as to grasp the principal contradiction that plays the leading and decisive role in the whole situation.

when the maanshan iron and steel plant was discussing how to produce more iron and steel for the revolution, some people held that production had reached a maximum, and more people, equipment and investment were needed to increase output. ti hsun, secretary of the municipal party committee, and other leading committee members made investigations among the workers while working with them. at the no. one iron smelting plant they heard a cadre say: "our equipment is out-dated, output can only be that much." however, a small blast furnace built a dozen years ago constantly improved the daily output record over the past two years. the workers said: "our plant is old, but we have accumulated rich experience. we can make new contributions if we bring our subjective initiative into play."

at the newly renovated no. two iron smelting plant some people held that production could hardly go up because it was not easy to handle the new blast furnaces. however, a leading member of the party committee found out that the pig iron output of the no. one blast furnace at this plant went up considerably and consumption of coke was reduced, thanks to new operating methods adopted by the workers.

why were there two opposite views and two different results under the same conditions? why some people saw the "old" as a burden while others saw the "new" as a burden, whereas the majority of workers looked at things with the viewpoint of "one divides into two", turned unfavourable factors into favourable ones and made new contributions to the revolution?

with these questions in mind, leading members of the party committee conscientiously studied lenin's teaching "the only formulation of the issue (which the marxist standpoint allows) is: without a correct political approach to the matter the given class will be unable to stay on top, and, consequently, will be incapable of solving its

production problem either" and chairman mao's teaching on placing politics in command. they realized that the trouble was the mistaken views of some people who saw only the material factor and not the human factor. the two different viewpoints reflected two different world outlooks and the struggle between the two lines. and herein lay the principal contradiction in developing production.

the municipal party committee conducted a city-wide education in ideology and political line and led the people in studying chairman mao's philosophic concepts, in studying dialectical materialism and historical materialism. this brought about a new upsurge in grasping revolution and promoting production, and the output of steel, pig iron, rolled steel and other major products all exceeded the previous records that year.

as the city made continuous progress in both revolution and production, conceit and complacency cropped up among some cadres. this drew the attention of the leading members of the party committee. they organized mao tsetung thought study classes at all levels for leading cadres to study the party's basic line. the cadres came to understand that the achievements were the result of the implementation of chairman mao's revolutionary line by the revolutionary masses. if they became complacent, they would not be able to make further advance. moreover, they would lose what they had achieved. the leading members of the party committee together with office workers went to 24 mines, factories and other units and carried out education in the party's basic line centred on opposing arrogance and complacency. this helped the cadres and masses see it was vital to continue the revolution.

persistent in reading and studying seriously in the course of the three revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, the leading members of the party committee have become more eager to carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line and led the whole city in making new progress in the revolution and production. compared with 1970, the city's output of major industrial products in 1971 increased considerably and quality was improved. these included steel, pig iron, rolled steel and sintered ores.

EDUCATION FOR GIRLS

Let More Young Women and Girls Receive Schooling

- The Party committee of the Kaot'ou commune adopts various measures to give the overwhelming majority of young women and girls schooling

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 6, 1972)

In a study of the current situation of the educational revolution, the Party committee of the Kaot'ou commune, Wenan hsien, Hopei Province found a much lower percentage of young women and girls going to school than boys and young men. The reason: still not completely banished in the minds of certain people was the feudal idea of setting more store by the male than by the female. The belief was that a boy should get all the schooling he could while a girl might as well be an optional choice for education. It was also held that a boy belonged in the family while a girl was to get married off together with all her knowledge.

To counter such a problem, the Party committee of the commune organized the masses to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's great teachings on the important role of women in revolution and the need of cultivating successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. Poor and lower-middle peasant women seized with painful memories and blazing hatred were invited over to recall the bitterness of an uncultured life in the old society in the light of the sweetness of an emancipated, cultured life in the new one. Everyone was aroused to bring forward cases showing the important role played by women in a number of revolutionary struggles and especially in the socialist period. Vigorously criticized was the counter-revolutionary idea of Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers which showed contempt for women. This further raised the consciousness of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants in class struggle and two-line struggle.

Many women with bitter memories and deep hatred associated with the old society said indignantly, "It was the vicious old society that turned our seeing eyes into unseeing ones. Now the school has its door thrown wide open to the children of us poor and lower-middle peasants. We just can't let our children suffer the same fate of being blind and unable to read Chairman Mao's works."

With awareness heightened, the poor and lower-middle peasants enthusiastically sent their children to school. Poor peasant commune member Pi Ching-wei of Pichiafang brigade had many children. He had difficulties in livelihood. Though burdened with a heavy load of household work, he personally sent his two daughters to school. He said, "Difficulties of livelihood can be overcome. But for girls deprived of culture, how could they properly succeed to the revolutionary cause like boys?"

To give more young women and girls the benefit of schooling, the Party committee of the Kaot'ou commune adopted the following three measures:

(1) To set up additionally half-day classes, night classes and noon classes. In poor and lower-middle peasant households burdened with heavy household work, girls reaching the age of ten had to take up household chores and do collective productive labor. For them to attend a regular school involved difficulties. The Party committee of the commune helped the brigade to run additionally half-day classes, night classes and noon classes. To do justice to the results of study, more time was given to a night class in winter. Half-day classes were also made to alternate between mornings and afternoons to suit seasonal agricultural needs.

(2) To solve the problem of young girls having to attend school with kid brothers and sisters in tow, the Party committee of the commune helped the brigade to organize old people to take care of the young. This enabled school-going girls to leave their kid brothers and sisters to their care and concentrate on studying in school. After school hours, they might also give a helping hand to their parents in household and other work. Thus, parents stayed satisfied while study results were satisfactory.

(3) Study classes in sideline teams were set up. Involved with the sidelines of various brigades of the commune were many young women and girls. For them, with sideline teams taken as a unit, independent classes were held to take advantage of noon breaks, evening time and rest hours on a catch-as-catch-can study basis. Teachers assigned to such classes took up labor like everyone else and gave instruction during rest hours.

The Kaot'ou commune also selected from among production teams a number of poor and lower-middle peasants keen on educational work to reinforce the teaching force. Leadership over the teaching force was also strengthened. As the Party committee of the commune and the Party branches of various brigades all took as an important task the handling of schooling for young women and girls, over 90 percent of such persons attending school in the whole commune. (By the Revolutionary Committee of Wenan Hsien, Hopei Province)

* * *

Seriously Tackle Problem of Girls' Schooling

by

Chiang Ch'ün (江群)
Revolutionary Committee of Chiangtu Hsien,
Kiangsu Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 6, 1972)

In popularizing rural primary school education, girls' schooling is an important problem that should be seriously tackled. Of the school-age children not admitted to school in Chiangtu hsien, girls accounted for a relatively large percentage. Of the school-age children not sent to school in the Kaohsu commune, girls made up 85 percent. In Lienho brigade of the commune 12 school-age children not in school were all girls.

Why is it that many girls do not attend school? It is mainly a result of the influence of the feudal idea of setting more store by boys than by girls. For instance, some people say things like, "Girls will always grow up to keep busy with kitchen work. It doesn't matter whether they get educated or not." "As girls can't be counted on to help the family, spending money on their education is like wasting money on a candle for the benefit of the blind." This shows that in popularizing rural primary school education, we must first teach the peasants to fight the remnant feudal idea of preferring boys to girls that had been prevalent through the centuries.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "It is a different era and there is no difference between the sexes." The broad masses of women in the socialist era of our country have become an important force in the three major revolutionary movements. Boys and girls alike belong to the new generation of socialist society and should be given education to become cultured laborers with socialist consciousness.

Though girls grow up to marry into some others' families, wherever they go, be it Chang's or Li's, be it an eastern village or a western village, they will always be capable of making an active contribution to our cause of socialist revolution and construction. The line that "girls can't be counted on to help the family" is a reflection of the feudal idea of private ownership in people's minds. Such a conservative idea should be eliminated. We must break out of the ideological bonds of the system of private ownership.

Of course, for some girls required to share baby-sitting and household work, some difficulties do exist in their attending school. In popularizing rural primary school education, the leadership at various levels must adopt various educational patterns such as running night schools, allowing students to attend school with kids in tow, mobile teaching, etc. The aim is to give them every facility to receive schooling. We believe that with these practical difficulties solved in a down-to-earth manner on the basis of heightened mass ideological awareness, the problem of schooling for girls will lend itself to an easy solution.

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Liao-nan "May 7" Middle School Runs An Additional Class for Young Women and Girls

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 6, 1972)

The Liao-nan commune of Hsing-tzu hsien, Kiangsi Province, is placed on the bank of Lake P'oyang. Before the great cultural revolution, the school attendance rate for the school-age girls of the whole commune was very low. Following the development of the cause of socialist revolution and construction, helping young girls and children to get cultured has become an urgent need in the three major revolutionary movements. This is an important problem in the energetic popularization of rural education.

With the poor and lower-middle peasants put in charge of schools, the revolutionary teachers of the "May 7" Middle School of the commune and representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's ideas on proletarian education. A suggestion was put forward for the launching of a girls' study class to absorb illiterates aged around 13 and 1st, 2nd and 3rd grade primary school students who dropped out of school. This suggestion won the support of the commune and brigade Party organizations.

In September 1970, the girls' study class opened. Its beginning was marked by a new vigorous atmosphere.

First, students' study enthusiasm ran very high. The 30-odd girl students of the whole class all deeply felt the pain of lack of socialist cultural knowledge. They drove themselves very hard studying. Student Wang Ying-chiao formerly did not go farther than the 3rd grade of primary school. An illiterate production team head, a relative of hers, constantly asked her to interpret documents for him and help him learn culture. This greatly embarrassed her and filled her with a burning wish for further studies. Admitted to the study class, she rose with the sun and retired late, making the most of the study opportunity. In one year, she progressed remarkably.

Second, all these girl students had some practical experience of revolutionary struggle and collective productive labor behind them and were more receptive to study.

Third, they were closely united and helpful to one another and showed deep class feelings. They had all got a bitter taste of an uncultured life before. So in study, the literate helped the illiterate, those more advanced in study helped those less advanced. Teaching and learning from each other, they progressed together.

After one year and more, of the 12 illiterates of the first group of students of the study class, most could recognize over 1,000 characters. They were generally capable of reading newspapers. The fruitful results of study gladdened the hearts of both teachers and students. In the spring and autumn of 1971, many more young women and girls took up studies.

In the countryside, older girls have to take a hand in household work and productive labor. This clashes with the study of culture. Without solving this problem, we cannot consolidate the study class for young girls. Therefore, those students burdened with a relatively heavy load of household work were given the choice of particular hours for supplemental instruction by teachers.

Practice of the young girls' study class in the past one year and more shows that it has played a positive role in solving the problem of young girls' schooling and popularization of primary school education.

(The Investigation Group of the Political Department of the Revolutionary Committee of Hsingtzu Hsien, Kiangsi)

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PRIMARY EDUCATION

Strengthen Leadership Over Popularization of Primary School Education in a Practical Way

by

The Revolutionary Committee of Ch'anghsing Ch'ü, Miao Autonomous Hsien of Sungt'ao, Kweichow Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 6, 1972)

In August 1968, after Chairman Mao issued the great directive, "Let poor and lower-middle peasants manage schools," our ch'ü directed vigorous efforts toward the popularization of primary school education. Since the past three years, on the basis of criticism of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line, we have aroused the masses to run schools on their own and achieved very fruitful results in this respect. At present, throughout the ch'ü primary school education is basically universal.

Fruitful Results

Ch'anghsing ch'ü bordering Szechwan and Hunan Provinces is a mountainous area of Sungt'ao hsien populated by 50,000-odd Miaos and Hans, the former accounting for over 50 percent of the population. Before liberation, there were only four primary schools. The total number of students was less than 400, almost all of them children of landlords and rich peasants. After liberation, the Party and the state set up in succession eight schools. But this still left the educational needs of children of poor and lower-middle peasants unsatisfied. Many school-age children had no chance of attending school.

After school management was placed in the hands of poor and lower-middle peasants, a very rapid change came over the old schools. Not only the old schools were consolidated and expanded but also a number of new ones were set up. Over 87 percent of school-age children were admitted to school. Between nine communes and 59 brigades in the whole ch'ü there were a total of 67 schools. Every brigade had a primary school. Four communes had middle school facilities. Five communes had junior middle classes available. After their graduation and return to their own teams, students played a very helpful role in the three major revolutionary movements.

Approach

Our concrete approach to the popularization of primary school education follows:

We must arouse the masses to action in school management. To popularize education, we are still a long way from meeting existing demands by just counting on original schools. We aroused the masses to action by acting

according to Chairman Mao's teaching, "About the problem of running schools by communes and brigades, those favorably placed should be allowed to launch such undertakings." Now throughout the ch'ü there are a total of 55 people-run primary schools. These schools take Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" as a guide. Apart from classroom study, learn-from-agriculture bases are set up to enable teachers and students to combine study-teaching with participation in productive labor and scientific experiment within their capacity.

We must adhere to the practice of running night schools. For those school-age children beset with practical school-attending difficulties, we launched night schools at the production team level.

Schools are rationally distributed to facilitate children of poor and lower-middle peasants in going to school. Our ch'ü covers a wide area with residents living in scattered groups. Due to towering mountains and long distances, certain school-age children could not make it to school. In the whole ch'ü we set up an additional 21 teaching points. The poor and lower-middle peasants said elatedly, "With schools placed right before our doors, our children can get there with every convenience."

We must run schools industriously and thriftily. Lacking school premises, we first made use of civilian housing in which to give instruction. Later we built schools on our own. Short of tables and stools, teachers and students at first sat on the ground and let their knees serve as tables. Later the masses built tables, stools and blackboards. For lack of teachers, the poor and lower-middle peasants chose their own teachers among themselves, launching a teaching movement calling for "officials teaching soldiers, soldiers teaching officials, and soldiers teaching soldiers."

Understanding

In the past three years and more, guided by a series of Chairman Mao's directives on the educational revolution, we have acquired the following understanding in popularizing education.

(1) The key to proper popularization of education lies in leadership. For a time, individual comrades demanded to know that, fully occupied with central work, how could they find time to take up educational work?" To counter such a way of thinking, all members of the revolutionary committee of the ch'ü studied repeatedly Chairman Mao's brilliant directive on the educational revolution and criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Everyone came to understand that proper educational revolution is a need in the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship and a need in unfolding the three major revolutionary movements and in socialist construction.

To strengthen leadership over educational work, the revolutionary committee of the ch'ü adopted the following methods:

Collective Leadership and Shared Work Responsibilities: In everyday work, we have all along taken educational work as an important part of our work schedule. In lining up, checking and summing up work, we always give attention to education. Major school problems are studied by the ch'ü revolutionary committee and plans and measures worked out before action is taken on these problems. A committee member is specially assigned to educational work and made to keep the ch'ü revolutionary committee regularly briefed.

Division of Labor in a Close-Knit Family and Attention to Every Job Outside: Members of the ch'ü revolutionary committee working at commune and brigade levels pay simultaneous attention to educational work. They have separate jobs to do and yet work in cooperation toward the same goal.

Ch'ü Attention to the Commune, the Latter Attentive to the Brigade, Attention Given to Every Level from Upper and Lower Down: For instance, the revolutionary committee of the Wach'ang commune at first paid attention to educational work but did not go about it with vigor. The ch'ü revolutionary committee repeatedly organized the relevant comrades of the revolutionary committee of this commune to study Chairman Mao's directives on the educational revolution. The importance of strengthened leadership by the revolutionary committee was stressed. With awareness raised, the chairman and vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of this commune personally took up educational work. Outstanding results were achieved in the popularization of education. The percentage of school-age children admitted to school throughout the commune reached 94 percent.

Major Problems To Be Tackled by No. 1 and No. 2 Men Personally: A heavy workload makes it impossible for the No. 1 and No. 2 men to take care of educational work in all its aspects. But where major problems are concerned, they must be personally tackled by these top men. In the past three years and more, the chairman of the ch'ü revolutionary committee and other comrades have on many occasions gone to stay with Yachia, Mushu, Ch'anghsing, Chiulung and other schools at selected spots to solve problems. For a time, bourgeois factionalism among the teachers of the Mushu Primary School assumed serious proportions. Teaching work suffered. The chairman of the ch'ü revolutionary committee came over to this school to eat and live with the teachers. He joined them in criticizing bourgeois factionalism. Unity was achieved. The school became one of the advanced of the whole ch'ü.

(2) To make a good job of educational work, we must take class struggle as the key link and pave the way with revolutionary mass criticism. At a time when the people-run schools were mushrooming in our ch'ü, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and their children were exultant and jubilant. Yet a handful of class enemies were driven by hatred to say something absurd: "The people-run school is an irregular affair and will not grow" and "To launch people-run schools is a pipe dream." They were making a vain attempt to wreck the poor and lower-middle peasants' effort in running schools.

At this time, acting in line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The reactionaries of China must be toppled through getting the masses organized," the

revolutionary committees at the ch'ü, commune and brigade levels aroused the masses to vigorously criticize the class enemy's crime of wrecking the educational revolution. Living facts of class struggle were cited in educating the masses. Everyone strengthened his school management determination and confidence.

Simultaneously with struggle against the enemy, various communes and brigades aroused the masses in recalling the bitterness of an uncultured life of the poor and lower-middle peasants in the old society. They drove home the importance of cultural power to be wielded by the poor and lower-middle peasants today. Such absurdities as "going to school to become an official," "Schooling is useless," etc., spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers were criticized. Consciousness of the broad revolutionary masses in line struggle was raised. Mass enthusiasm for the management of schools was aroused. For instance, for several years, the admittance rate of the Pate People-Run School of Yachia commune was low. Due to persistence in unfolding revolutionary mass criticism and serious efforts toward the solution of some practical problems, the school was expanded from three classes to five, the number of students rising from 50 and more to over 130.

(3) In popularizing rural education, we must build up a proletarian teaching force. "The problem of teaching reform is mainly one of teachers." In compliance with such a teaching from Chairman Mao, the revolutionary committee of our ch'ü adopted such measures as "selection, learning, helping and grasping" while directing proper efforts toward the ideological revolutionization of the teaching force.

Selection: The poor and lower-middle peasants are to select as teachers demobilized and retired militarymen, well-bred, politically and ideologically strong, cultured to a certain degree and keen on serving poor and lower-middle peasants, and also rural young intellectuals. Throughout the ch'ü were elected 98 people-run school teachers. This served to swell considerably the teaching force.

Learning: At the end of every school term, the teachers go en bloc to the ch'ü for a spell of concentrated study. Communes and brigades also work out some appropriate systems to help teachers raise their political and professional levels.

Helping: The ch'ü and commune are to steer teachers to production teams to take up collective productive labor and receive re-education from poor and lower-middle peasants.

Grasping: We must pay proper attention to typical examples. In the performance of work, the ch'ü and commune revolutionary committees first lay hold of progressive figures and advanced units and promptly call on-the-spot meetings to popularize their experience. Throughout the ch'ü were cited three advanced groups and five advanced figures. This enabled the broad masses of teachers to be guided by an orientation in learning and a goal in a race.

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NUCLEAR TEST

China Successfully Conducts New Nuclear Test

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 9, 1972)

china conducted a new nuclear test at 15:00 hours (peking time) on january 7, 1972. the chinese government declares once again that the conducting of necessary and limited nuclear tests by china is for the purpose of breaking the nuclear monopoly and nuclear blackmail by the two superpowers. at no time and under no circumstances will china be the first to use nuclear weapons. the chinese government has all along stood for the convening of a world conference to discuss the question of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, and, as the first step, to reach a solemn agreement on the non-use of nuclear weapons by all nuclear countries at any time and under any circumstances. the chinese government and people are willing to strive for this goal together with the other peoples and peace-loving countries in the world.

ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Chinese People Cherish PLA Men

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 8, 1972)

"without a people's army the people have nothing." bearing this teaching of chairman mao's in mind, the people in china warmly love their army, the people's liberation army. following are stories showing how the people support the p.l.a. men.

old ferrywoman

tsai kuei-chuan who ferries p.l.a. men and peasants across the yukang river every day is known among the armymen as aunt tsai.

now in her fifties, she was poverty-stricken in the old society, her husband worked for a landlord and died of exhaustion. fleeing famine, she and her little daughter left their home in hupeh province and came to hunan province. it was the liberation army commanded by the great leader chairman mao that overthrew the chiang kai-shek regime and had saved her from misery. aunt tsai loves chairman mao from the bottom of her heart and regards the armymen as dear ones. when she learned that a p.l.a. unit had been stationed on the northern bank of the yukang river, she volunteered to serve the armymen by ferrying them across.

it used to be a day ferry but one night several armymen had to cross the river on a mission. since there was no boat, they had to go ten kilometres out of the way to bypass the river. hearing of this, aunt tsai asked the production team to put up a shed on the bank of the river and she moved into it so she could serve the p.l.a. at any time of the day or night.

there was a raging rainstorm one night last june during the high water season. aunt tsai was already in bed when she heard someone shouting from the other side of the river. she got up, put on her raincoat and immediately poled the boat across through waves and billows. sometimes the water splashed her and even went into the boat. she finally reached the opposite bank and learned that a communication squad had to cross the river on a mission. the fighters were deeply moved at the sight of aunt tsai, who was soaked through.

the local people and armymen commend tsai kuei-chuan for her whole-hearted service to the p.l.a. men.

island co-op director delivers fruit to armymen

one hot summer day, yu chiang-chun, director of the supply and marketing co-operative of an island was surrounded by a group of p.l.a. fighters as he appeared carrying two baskets of fruit on a shoulder pole at a construction site.

the co-op on this small island in the yellow sea had a director and a shop assistant, and they were very busy. bearing chairman mao's teaching "support the army and cherish the people" in mind, they did their best to meet the needs of the p.l.a. men, apart from those of the local people. before they left the island to buy goods, they would each time first go to the barracks to make a list of what the armymen needed. it was unusually hot on the island last summer when the commanders and fighters were working at the construction site. the co-op director and shop assistant decided to get some fruit for them. since the island did not grow fruit and it was out of stock in the co-op, they left to get it from a bigger island. their return trip was rough because the weather had changed. when they appeared on the construction site, they were soaked with sweat. the commanders and fighters were moved to see the fruit that forged the friendship between the army and people.

mountain postman

a rural postman in the changpai mountains is affectionately called by p.l.a. men in the locality "our messenger" because of his whole-hearted service.

the postman named han shu-chun offered to serve the army in spring two years ago when he saw that a p.l.a. squad working in the mountain had to send some one downhill every day to get newspapers and letters from the post office ten kilometres away.

with deep proletarian feelings for the army, han shu-chun has in the past two years done his work splendidly, in bitter winter when the mountains are snow-bound and in summer when the rivers are in spate. early one july day last year, han shu-chun left for the post office to get the papers carrying the important article "in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the communist party of china" issued by the "people's daily", the "red flag" and the "liberation army daily". when he had delivered the papers to the other subscribers along his route, it was already noon. a storm was imminent. he decided to race against the storm although

he was tired to get the papers to the armymen. the rain poured down, but he continued along the slippery road winding through the mountains. when the armymen received the papers, they said with deep feeling: "we will study the history of the inner-party struggle between the two lines and raise our consciousness in implementing and safeguarding chairman mao's revolutionary line, so as to make contributions to defending our socialist motherland."

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION

China's Petroleum Industry Overfulfills 1971 State Plan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 9, 1972)

china's 1971 crude oil production was 28 per cent and natural gas 25 per cent above the 1970 levels and topped the year's plan. the oil workers, cadres and technicians won victories both in revolution and in production through a deep-going mass movement to learn from the taching oilfield under the guidance of the line of unity for victory of the ninth national party congress.

achievements were also made in prospecting, with new oil deposits found in many areas. high-yield oil and gas wells were tapped in some places. this improved the distribution of the petroleum industry.

there was rapid progress in capital construction. new oil wells and refineries went into operation in the taching oilfield and in yumen, chinghai, sinkiang, szechwan and other petroleum centres. oil drilling capacity throughout the country rose 17 per cent and crude oil processing 16 per cent, compared with 1970.

the output of gasoline, kerosene, diesel oil, lubricating oil and other products increased considerably over 1970. quality was up to state standards and varieties met the needs of the national economy and national defence.

oil refineries in various places not only produced high-quality new oil products, but manufactured by making fuller use of the oil synthetic rubber goods, synthetic fibres and many other chemical products.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels adhered to chairman mao's teachings "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism" and "carry out education in ideology and political line". they organized the cadres and workers to study works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao, as well as criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, in carrying out education in political line. all this greatly raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. they firmly carried out the line of unity for victory of the ninth party

congress, deepened the campaign to learn from taching and brought about greater progress in struggle-criticism-transformation and production and construction.

the geological workers studied chairman mao's philosophic works in connection with their practice. they broke with idealist apriorism and adhered to the materialist theory of reflection. they carried out large-scale surveys and prospecting in many areas. through their bold and repeated efforts, they located oil in places which bourgeois "experts" described as oil deficient. they also sunk oil wells that have a high output in red-soil strata places.

a mass campaign was carried out by oil workers to analyse oil zones in the light of chairman mao's philosophic thinking in order to tap the potential of the oilfields. surveys of the taching oilfield were jointly undertaken in 1971 by workers, technicians and cadres. they systematically analysed the data of oil wells, oil zones and oil sand. then measures were taken to transform the oil zones. this helped taching which has been worked for 11 years maintain a high production capacity. its output of crude oil was more than one-fourth higher in 1971 than in the previous year.

the yaerhsia oilfield in yumen adopted measures that raised output of 70 per cent of its oil wells. crude oil production went up 11 per cent.

the chinghai petroleum administration fulfilled its 1971 crude oil production plan three months ahead of schedule by tapping its potential.

oil refineries in fushun, talien, nanking, shanghai, lanchow and other places made energetic efforts to study taching's experience in connection with their work of struggle-criticism-transformation. this helped them raise production.

last year, the nanking petro-chemical works reduced its consumption of water, electricity, steam and fuel oil in processing crude oil to the lowest amount in its history. the lanchow refinery's 1971 output of lubricants reached the highest since the founding of the refinery.

OIL FIELDS

Taching Drilling Team Number 1205 Sets New Drilling Record

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 9, 1972)

number 1205 drilling team of the taching oil field chalked up an all-time annual drilling record of 127,000 metres in 1971, the first year of china's fourth five-year plan. total drilling footage for the 42 years from 1907 to 1949 in old china was only 70,000 metres.

the late "iron man" wang chin-hsi was the head of this team which has worked tirelessly over a decade and more, winter or summer. holding high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, it has set outstanding records every year and is called "a steel drilling team". inspired by the great proletarian cultural revolution, the team beat the world record by drilling 100,300 metres in 1966. not satisfied, they set themselves a new fighting goal of 120,000 metres a year.

in the mid-november of 1970 when "iron man" wang chin-hsi was seriously ill in peking, he gave this advice to his comrades: "you must be earnest in studying chairman mao's works and guide the team with mao tsetung thought. i failed to reach 120,000 metres. you must get there and make more contributions to our country's oil industry." from then on, the present team leader wang tso-fu, political instructor ma chi-jui and other members of the team were determined to reach that record and fulfill the wish of their old team leader.

following comrade wang chin-hsi's example, they studied chairman mao's "on practice" and "on contradiction" and worked hard and endured any hardships, ready to give their best to reach the objective. when it was time to lift the drill one evening in the icy january of 1971, the mud gushed out, splashing over the workers on the derrick floor. jets of mud broke the wall of the clean pool of water. the water began to pour into the mud pit. if this was not stopped, the quality of the mud would be affected and normal production delayed. it was too late to stop the breaching with the rock-hard earth. communists li kuei and hua kuang-chung at once threw their bodies into the breach. biting cold wind chilled them to the bone, but they stuck it out. when they were helped out by the comrades after the breach was mended, their cotton-padded over-alls were caked with icicles. the driller urged them to go back and warm up. but nobody wanted to leave. all stuck to their posts.

when the drilling team finished a high pressure well last may, there was a sudden gas cut, indicating an imminent blow-out. this would ruin the oil well and the rig would collapse. driller liu chia-ming shouted: "fetch the heavy spar powder and increase the specific gravity to check the gas exclamation" so saying, he took the lead in carrying the heavy spar powder. it was hard for the eight men on the shift to carry quickly the dozens of tons of heavy spar powder needed. the old team leader's words flashed through their minds: "the well belongs to our 700 million people. nobody has the right to abandon his post." they raced with each other to carry the powder to

be pumped into the well. two hours of intense struggle ended the danger. they had carried more than 50 tons of heavy spar powder in two hours.

number 1205 team is not only daring and fears neither hardship nor fatigue in work, but also has full respect for science and approaches work with a strict scientific attitude. to gain experience for their goal of 120,000 metres, the team had a try at 10,000 metres a month in 1970, but they had not fully grasped the lay-out of the strata and the first well-drilling dragged on for six days, double the time planned. the party branch organized the workers to study chairman mao's "on practice" and "on contradiction". they drew this lesson: they must know the enemy to defeat it; to speed up the drilling they must know the strata. accordingly, they repeatedly analysed all kinds of sand samples, carefully collected data about strata and other data from the movement of the turn table, the electric current and the properties of mud. they worked out drilling methods for various strata.

the team had to increase the rotating speed of its old-style drilling machine to reach their target. determined to bring about this improvement, the team organized its workers, cadres and technicians into three-in-one combination groups to stay on the derrick floor day and night to study the actual operation of the machine. they made extensive investigations and research and finally put forward a proposal to replace the small turn table by a bigger one and add another pump, bringing the number up to three. after further study and practice, they worked out a new high speed drilling technology.

the fourth squad of the team was composed mainly of young people. squad leader liu chia-ming had only a few years of experience as a driller. but he had already built his squad into a close-knit group that worked scientifically. when another squad was once on duty, the gear of the speed change box got stuck and the axle stopped turning. liu chia-ming immediately led his drillers to help find out the cause. the gears had been damaged by sand that had fallen into the engine oil. all the drilling squads paid close attention to the maintenance of working gear after that. all apparatus were kept spick and span, down to the smallest screw.

the no. 1205 drilling team has made progress every year since taching was opened. they opened up several hundred high-quality oil wells and sent out 124 experienced workers and 52 cadres and won acclamation from all sides. achieving success and honour, the team studied chairman mao's teaching "modesty helps one to go forward, whereas conceit makes one lag behind" and seriously reviewed their past failures and setbacks. in the spring of 1971, the team worked energetically to create a new record. seeking speed alone, the drillers neglected to tighten a screw and a drilling bit fell into the well. it took them eight days to complete the well. after the accident, the team's leading members sat together and recalled the road they had traversed. their first team leader, "iron man" wang chin-hsi, left the team in 1963. the new leaders were for a time complacent and relaxed in carrying out political and ideological work. as a result, there was a fire that destroyed six rooms and another accident caused an abandoned well. wang chin-hsi could never forget this. with his last breath before he died, wang chin-hsi said to them: "we had success because we followed

chairman mao's teachings. we must always remind ourselves of this and tell people the history of the no. 1205 drilling team, particularly how it made errors in 1963 and straightened itself out afterwards. this must be remembered always". recalling these words, the leading members of the team's party organization said: "we will always keep in mind the lessons of our failures and setbacks. if we don't, we'll make even bigger mistakes in future work". learning from wang chin-hsi's spirit of strictness with work, they went to the masses and made a self-criticism of their conceitedness, and invited open criticism. to oppose arrogance and do away with complacency -- this has become an important aspect of political and ideological work in the team.

the neighbouring no. 1268 drilling team was set up in 1966. it has made great progress in the past few years because it persists in putting politics in command and does ideological work carefully. the no. 1205 drilling team studied the team's experience so as to improve its own work. no. 1205 drilling team steadily advanced, keeping to the monthly drilling speed of 10,000 metres.

by the morning of december 7, 1971, the no. 1205 drilling team broke the record of 120,000 metres, and raised drilling speed to a new level.

INDUSTRY

Northeast China Workers Make New Products

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jan. 9, 1972)

revolutionary workers in northeast china's liaoning province have turned out a number of new products by doing away with fetishes and superstitions and emancipating the mind during the mass movement to learn from taching, national pace-setter in industry.

new-type transformer

working self-reliantly, the workers of the shenyang transformer plant designed and have made a new high-voltage big-capacitance transformer, the heart of ultra-high-voltage power transmission lines.

this new product of china's electrical equipment industry will help expand the metallurgical and mining industries and agriculture in outlying regions.

making the new transformer requires many advanced techniques. it is made entirely of china-made material. compared with similar transformers, the new product is small and light. it passed all quality and performance tests with flying colours.

paint-dust disposal device

a scientific experiment group organized by the revolutionary committee of the electric motor repair

workshop under the fushun mining administration has trial-produced a device that can dispose of paint-dust.

when paint is sprayed onto an electric locomotive, a paint-dust vapor fills the air, to the detriment of the health of the workers. soon after the revolutionary committee was set up, a group of workers, technicians and cadres was formed to tackle this problem. the group finally came up with a satisfactory device that can absorb the paint-dust in the air and protect the workers from lead poisoning.

new winch to recover props

in carrying out chairman mao's great instruction "develop the mining industry", the workers and technicians at the chinchou mining machinery plant designed and produced an advanced winch to recover props in the mine. tests show its performance is satisfactory.

compared with a winch modelling after a foreign design, the new one is half the size and weight, has great traction power, is operated more easily and is more efficient and easy to move. it is most suitable for use at narrow underground working faces.

new roof boarding cuts construction costs

the talien rubber and plastic machinery plant has trial-produced a new type of large-size roof boarding that can reduce the cost of putting up factory buildings.

the new boarding needs no asphalt roofing felt. compared with other roof boarding, it cuts construction costs by 44 per cent, using 55 per cent less reinforced steel bars and one-third less concrete. the roof load is greatly reduced and so is the construction cost of the frame, skeleton structure and foundation of the building.

Shanghai Workers Make New Products

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 8, 1972)

the shanghai workers trial-produced a number of new products while fulfilling their 1971 state production plan early under the guidance of chairman mao's great policy on self-reliance and hard struggle.

low water-head 60,000-kilowatt hydraulic turbine

a low water-head 60,000-kilowatt hydraulic turbine generator set is operating on the bank of fuchun river in chekiang province, east china.

there are several different types of water turbines, high, medium and low water head. a low water head turbine hydraulic is suitable for most of china. the shanghai steam turbine plant undertook to make this 60,000-kilowatt hydraulic turbine in 1969. the workers studied

chairman mao's philosophic thinking and applied it, gave full play to their initiative. they devised a method to use a machine tool to work a big shaft weighing 90 tons and a big ring 12 metres in diameter. this enabled them to produce the generator set. it has better properties than a similar type of imported equipment and weighs 200 tons less.

large precision thread grinding machine

the shanghai machine tool plant designed and manufactured a large precision thread grinding machine up to advanced standards.

this multi-purpose machine is simple, light-weight and easy to operate and maintain. it can produce first grade finish on a lead screw five metres long and 500 mm. in diameter. it can also do external cylindrical grinding and automatically measures the pitch of the thread.

high-speed press facsimile

the shanghai tele-communications equipment plant, in coordination with other institutions and factories, designed and trial-produced a high-speed press facsimile. the tungfanghung brand press facsimile can transmit whole pages of newsprint several thousand kilometres in just a few minutes in all weather conditions by means of microwave or carrier wave circuits.

• hollow copper conductor casting and drawing equipment

the shanghai electrical equipment plant, with cooperation by other units, trial-produced a piece of hollow copper conductor casting and drawing equipment. this fills in a gap in metallurgy and in wires and cables in china.

hollow conductors are indispensable for the power industry. this apparatus was formerly made by a method from abroad which limited the length of the conductor and required big, complicated foreign equipment. in order to produce better hollow conductors in the quickest possible way, the workers of the shanghai electrical equipment plant accumulated a great deal of first-hand data by making investigations at 22 units. they also formed a three-in-one group of producers, users and scientific research organizations. they trial-produced the equipment while studying. after dozens of experiments they turned out china's first pieces of such equipment. it is simple, relatively small and weighs only one 25th its imported counterpart. it can be made with a dozen fewer working processes. there is no limit the length of the hollow conductor made with this new equipment.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Tsunyi--A Rising Industrial City in Southwest China

(NCNA-English Kweiyang, Jan. 8, 1972)

tsunyi in southwest china, a well-known city in the history of the chinese revolution, has been built into a new thriving industrial city under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the city has not only textile, paper-making, food and other light industries but also heavy industries including iron and steel, machine building, power, chemical and coal mining. in the past two years, the city's average daily industrial output value was about three times the annual figure prior to liberation.

tsunyi is an important centre on the szechwan-kweichow communication lines. in january 1935, the chinese workers' and peasants' red army arrived in the city during its long march and an enlarged meeting of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party was called, the tsunyi meeting put an end to the domination of wang ming's "left" opportunist line in the party central committee, firmly established chairman mao's leading position in the whole party and switched the party line onto the marxist-leninist line. after that, the chinese revolution under the guidance of chairman mao overcame all dangers and developed from a small and weak force into a big and strong force and finally, the great victory of seizing political power in the country was won.

the city had no sizable industry under the kuomintang reactionary rule. there were only a few enterprises, including a match factory, a flour mill, a brewery and a small power plant, employing less than 400 workers in all. after liberation, and especially during the great leap forward in 1958, the people there built and expanded many enterprises under the guidance of the party's general line formulated by chairman mao "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism". they earnestly carried out the series of principles summed up as "walking on two legs" including developing the light and heavy industries simultaneously and undertaking the small, medium-sized and big enterprises at the same tire with stress on iron and steel, coal, machine building and power industries. scores of factories were set up or enlarged in 1958 alone and the number of workers rose more than 60 times compared with the pre-liberation figure. output increased and a greater variety of products was made.

yet, there were twists and turns on their way to develop the industry. during the three years from 1959 to 1961 when china suffered from natural disasters, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi attacked the party's general line and the big leap forward and stirred up an evil trend to close down industrial enterprises. this explains why a number of factories in the city stopped operation and the city's industrial output value fell down.

since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, workers, cadres and technicians of the city under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line sharply criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of "the red army fears not the trials of a distant march", they restored all the factories to production and built and expanded 47 factories making rock-drilling machines, radio sets, nitrogenous fertilizer, caustic soda, cement, plastics and medicine. the handicraft industry of the city has mechanized 60 to 70 per cent of its working processes. the quantity and variety of products increased.

tsunyi depended on other places for glass supply. making surveys on mountains near the city during the cultural revolution, workers found high quality silica. although they had not enough equipment, funds and technical forces, the workers succeeded in making glass in the spirit of hard struggle and with indigenous methods. the tsunyi radio repair workshop was built in 1967. at that time it had only four women workers. with the help of other departments, the workers made hard efforts to improve their techniques and expand production. the workshop now produces electrical appliances and broadcasting equipment in addition to electronic elements, radio sets, radio meters and other products.

compared with 1965, the year before the cultural revolution, tsunyi's total industrial output value in 1970 increased 2.8 times and the number of workers and staffs about four times.

small industrial enterprises run by the people's communes and production brigades in the suburbs have grown vigorously with the development of the city's industry. the communes and brigades all built their own farm machinery plants, grain processing workshops and small farm tools workshops. about 72 per cent of the farmland on the city's outskirts is serviced by irrigation and drainage pumping stations.

the workers and cadres of tsunyi carried out education in political line and the revolutionary tradition in the past year, in accordance with chairman mao's instruction "carry out education in ideology and political line." the factories organized the workers to visit the site of the tsunyi meeting and places where the red armymen passed across during the long march to study chairman mao's great revolutionary practice. this gave them profound education. in connection with the reality of their factories, the workers and cadres criticized idealist apriorism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the theory of human nature of the landlord and capitalist classes and the theory of the dying out of class struggle spread by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. this helped raise their consciousness of class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and of continuing the revolution, and fired their enthusiasm and initiative. the workers of the tsunyi rock drill factory firmly responded to chairman mao's call "develop the mining industry" and made a new type of rock-drilling machine after repeated experiments.

the city's total industrial output value in 1971 was more than 17 per cent above 1970. full of militancy, the workers, cadres and technicians are determined to deepen the education in political line and grasp revolution and promote production to greet the new industrial upsurge and make this historical city a still more splendid place.

THEATRICALS

Varied Mass Theatrical Activities in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 8, 1972)

amateur theatrical activities are growing in peking under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line on literature and art. workers, peasants and soldiers are popularizing model revolutionary theatrical works and writing literature and creating art. their amateur activities enrich the cultural life of the people and support the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

china's great proletarian cultural revolution has had a deep impact on literature and art. "the red lantern", "taking tiger mountain by strategy", "the red detachment of women", "shachiapang" and four other model revolutionary theatrical works concentrate on the workers, peasants and soldiers and have driven emperors, kings, generals, ministers, scholars and beauties off the stage. radiant with proletarian ideology, these model revolutionary theatrical works are liked by worker, peasant and soldier audiences.

enthusiastic efforts have been made since 1970 to popularize these theatrical works in peking. amateur theatrical propaganda teams, set up widely in factories, villages, government institutions, schools, army units and neighbourhoods, are staging them.

these propaganda teams perform for the workers, peasants and soldiers despite hardship and fatigue in line with chairman mao's teaching on serving the people whole-heartedly. the team of miyun county on peking's outskirts is active in hilly areas, going as far as villages 100 kilometres away from the county seat to perform. members of the team belong to different people's communes and only give performances during the slack farming season or holidays. the rest of the year they take part in farm work and help their commune or brigade develop theatrical activities.

the amateur theatrical propaganda team of a unit of the peking garrison always serve the basic units and companies. it willingly puts on a show in a remote place for even a few fighters.

an amateur theatrical propaganda team composed of peking primary school pupils rehearsed the modern revolutionary opera "the red lantern". the actors, consisting of children from seven to 13 years old, gave 50 performances in many units in 1971 and were warmly received. they love the model revolutionary theatrical works and take the heroes as their models in becoming worthy successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

to mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of the chinese communist party, more than 3,000 members of amateur theatrical propaganda teams from the industrial, agricultural, cultural, educational, financial and trade circles and army units early last july gave over 50 performances, including performances of model revolutionary theatrical works or selected scenes or passages from them. members of the audience said: "the model revolutionary

theatrical works depict the workers, peasants and soldiers. when workers, peasants and soldiers themselves play these parts we feel them close to us."

all this has stimulated literary and art activities by the masses. workers, peasants and soldiers are creating new items and staging them. a conference of professional and amateur literary and art workers was called in 1971 by the peking municipal party committee. study classes to promote amateur literary and art work were run by many districts and counties. at festivals, all the factories, people's communes, government institutions and schools hold evening parties, at which short and lively revolutionary theatrical items are put on. some are staged at the garden parties sponsored by the peking municipality. all the items, which are varied in form and rich in content, are connected with the struggle of the masses in the socialist revolution and construction. they praise the great leader chairman mao, the party, the achievements of the socialist revolution and socialist construction and the great victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

chairman mao teaches that the purpose is "to ensure that literature and art fit well into the whole revolutionary machine as a component part, that they operate as powerful weapons for uniting and educating the people and for attacking and destroying the enemy, and that they help the people fight the enemy with one heart and one mind." following this teaching, the workers, peasants and soldiers closely link their theatrical performances with the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment in order to educate the people in ideology and political line and promote their ideological revolutionization. at the peking february 7 rolling stock plant, every workshop has an amateur theatrical team. these often write and put on theatrical items in connection with the current situation and tasks in carrying forward the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation in the plant. an item named "after attending the study class for party consolidation" which they put on during this movement served to heighten the consciousness of the party members and the masses of the struggle between the two lines and strengthen the ties between the party and the masses. the workers also learn to sing foreign revolutionary songs, write and put on performances in praise of the great unity of the people of the world and the victories in revolutionary struggle of the people of various countries, to carry out education in proletarian internationalism.

a production brigade of the tungfanghung people's commune in tahsing county on the southern outskirts of peking organized 23 young members of the forestry team and the scientific research group into an amateur art propaganda team. since 1966 when it was formed, it has rehearsed and performed in spare time. it has staged more than 250 items connected with the revolution and production, reflecting the changes in the socialist countryside. in the past five years, they gave more than 400 performances for the production brigade and other communes and brigades, with total attendance coming to 250,000 people. wherever they went, they presented items on the advanced people and achievements. the commune members like this.

the worker-peasant-soldier amateur art workers regard the staging of revolutionary theatrical works as a process of remoulding their world outlook and raising their political consciousness. they conscientiously study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. to raise their class consciousness and deepen their proletarian feelings, the young people often invite veteran workers and poor and lower-middle peasants to recall their suffering before liberation and contrast that time with their present happiness. they also ask veteran armymen to tell them stories about revolutionary heroes. they conscientiously study chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" and carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line. this raises the ideological and artistic level of their theatrical items.

the theatrical groups often gave performances in factories, villages and army units. many of them often help the amateur art propaganda teams by sending their best actors to the teams or inviting the teams to come to the groups. last year, the peking opera troupe of peking alone gave such help to over 200 teams.

the capital's workers, peasants and soldiers are now learning to sing "the internationale" and the "three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention." they have drawn profound inspiration from the revolutionary content of the two songs.

SPORT

Northeast China Speed-Skaters Break National Records

(NCNA-English Changchun, Jan. 8, 1972)

two national records in speed skating were broken in a recent contest held on an ice rink in the changpai mountains in kirin province.

chao wei-chang finished the men's 5,000 metres race in 7 minutes 46.6 seconds, breaking the national record of 7 minutes 51.5 seconds.

tien tsai-lien, a woman skater of korean nationality, broke the national record of 46.3 seconds by finishing the 500 metres event in 45.9 seconds.

GOOD HARVESTS

Northwest China Province Reaps Good Harvest

(NCNA-English Sian, Jan. 8, 1972)

shensi province in northwest china had a good harvest in 1971 with total grain and cotton output considerably higher than the year before. forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery also registered gains.

the province's party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels, in line with chairman mao's teaching "carry out education in ideology and political line", ran mao tsetung thought study classes for cadres at all levels in 1971. they studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao and criticized revisionism and rectified the style of work. this helped raise the consciousness of the cadres and masses in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line and deepened the mass campaign to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture.

wupao county in the northern part of the province had unfavourable natural conditions and its farm production was lagging behind. the leading county members criticized the idea of leaving farming to the mercy of nature. they more consciously set about making revolution by self-reliance and hard struggle. they went to most of the production brigades of the county to make investigations, summed up the experience of the masses in controlling water and transforming hills and worked out a plan to change nature. they then led the masses in building irrigation projects and making other major farmland improvements. sloping land was terraced, valley land worked and the irrigated area enlarged to a total of 1,800 hectares in 1971. the county wrested a good harvest that year in the teeth of drought, hail, strong winds and other natural adversities.

kaoling county in the central part of the province achieved extensive irrigation as early as 1956 when cooperative farming prevailed. however, its grain yield per hectare hovered between 3.75 and 4.5 tons. members of the county leading body took the lead in 1971 in criticizing their arrogance and complacency, made a serious study of the experience of the tachai production brigade and improved the work of party organizations at grass-roots levels. they aroused the peasants to make full efforts in deep ploughing, soil improvement, manure collecting and use of good seeds. this helped raise grain output by a big margin. the yield per hectare exceeded six tons.

tzuchang county, the site of the 1935 wayaopao meeting of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party presided over by chairman mao, used to have low grain yields due to its poor natural conditions. the county party and revolutionary committees organized the cadres and commune members to study chairman mao's telegram of october 1949 in reply to the people of yenan and the shensi-kansu-ningsia border region. in this message chairman mao called on the people there to remain united as one and carry forward the style of plain living and hard struggle. this inspired the

cadres and people throughout the county with renewed revolutionary drive. in more than one year of hard effort, they enlarged the irrigated area and terraced fields, improving a total of 3,600 hectares. they overcame the effects of drought and hail in 1971 and got 17.3 per cent more grain in all than the previous year.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in the province strengthened leadership over rural work in 1971. they sent more than 22,000 cadres to work at some 5,000 basic countryside units, making investigations, summing up and popularizing advanced experience and deepening the mass campaign to learn from tachai. at the same time, the provincial departments of agricultural science sent more than 300 staff members to some 100 production brigades. these scientific workers learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants, summed up good experience and helped develop scientific farming in line with the eight-point charter for agriculture which covers soil improvement, rational application of fertilizer, water control, improved seed strains, rational close planting, plant protection, field management and improvement of farm implements. these brigades made big advances in production, more than half of them topping the 3-ton grain yield per hectare target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees are mobilizing the cadres and the masses to sum up their 1971 experience in learning from tachai and undertake more irrigation projects so as to create favourable conditions for good harvests this year.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BURUNDI

Burundi Government Delegation Leaves Wuhan for Nanking

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Jan. 9, 1972)

the government delegation of the republic of burundi led by artemon simbananiye, minister of foreign affairs, co-operation and planning, left here by special plane for nanking this morning in the company of chang shu, deputy director of the west asian and african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry. the delegation has just concluded its visit to the city.

the delegation arrived in wuhan from peking the day before yesterday. on its arrival in and departure from wuhan, it was warmly welcomed and seen off at the airport by liang jen-kuei, vice-chairman of the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee, li kuang-chun, deputy commander of the wuhan units of the chinese people's liberation army, han ning-fu, vice-chairman of the wuhan municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned under the provincial and municipal revolutionary committees, as well as 2,000 revolutionary people.

when minister artemon simbananiye, in the company of liang jen-kuei, li kuang-chun, han ning-fu and other comrades, walked round the airport to meet the crowds, the people beat drums and gongs and waved miniature national flags of china and burundi and bouquets and ribbons. young people and children danced. they repeatedly shouted: "long live the friendship between the people of china and burundi exclamation" and other slogans.

on the evening of its arrival, the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee gave a grand banquet warmly welcoming minister artemon simbananiye and the burundi government delegation he is leading. pan chen-wu, vice-chairman of the committee, and minister artemon simbananiye spoke at the banquet which was alive with warm expressions of friendship. the hosts and guests repeatedly toasted to the daily consolidation and development of the friendship between the people of china and burundi.

during its stay in wuhan, the delegation, accompanied by liang jen-kuei, li kuang-chun, han ning-fu and other comrades, visited the wuhan iron and steel company and the no. 2 hospital attached to the wuhan medical college. it was warmly welcomed by the workers and medical workers who lined the routes. the distinguished guests also saw a live ammunition military exhibition given by wuhan militiamen, attended an evening party held in their honour and saw revolutionary acrobatics.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of Cameroon Embassy in China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 8, 1972)

a.k. sandy-atangana, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the federal republic of cameroon in the people's republic of china, arrived here by air today.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Former French Prime Minister and Madame Pierre Mendes-France Leave Shanghai for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 8, 1972)

former french prime minister and madame pierre mendes-france left here for hangchow by train today, after visiting shanghai. they are being accompanied by hu shu-tu, a leading member of the department of west european, american and australasian affairs of the chinese foreign ministry.

when pierre mendes-france and madame mendes-france arrived in shanghai on january 4, they were met at the airport by chang ching-piao, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and wei ming and chi wei-li, leading members of departments concerned.

during their stay in shanghai, the french friends visited factories, a people's commune, a hospital and a workers' housing estate. they were warmly welcomed everywhere they went. wang shao-yung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, gave a banquet in honour of pierre mendes-france and madame mendes-france. toasts were drunk to the constant development of the friendship between the people of china and france.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Wang Kuo-chuan, Chang Hsiang-shan Meet Delegation of Japanese Institute of Mao Tsetung Thought

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 8, 1972)

wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and chang hsiang-shan, a leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the chinese communist party, today met and had a cordial and friendly talk with all members of the delegation to china of the institute of mao tsetung thought of japan with yusho otsuka as its leader and kuichiro nakamura as its deputy leader.

present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including chang yu, li tieh-ying and li fu-teh.

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Condemns US Bombing in North Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 8, 1972)

the "voice of the malayan revolution", in a commentary broadcast today, strongly denounced u.s. imperialism for its recent wanton bombing of the democratic republic of viet nam.

the commentary says, "the savage bombing of the democratic republic of viet nam by u.s. imperialism has further exposed its aggressive nature and again laid bare the shameless fraud of the nixon administration that the u.s. is winding up the indochina war."

"the united states," it says, "seemed to be fierce when it sent planes to attack north viet nam, but actually it was making a desperate struggle. of late, the people of the three indochinese countries fought in close coordination and won brilliant victories on various fronts, especially in the highway 6 area of cambodia and the plain of jars in laos, placing u.s. imperialism and its flunkeys in a deeper predicament."

the commentary points out: it is wishful thinking for u.s. imperialism to attempt to intimidate the heroic vietnamese people by wanton bombings and thus save itself from defeat. u.s. imperialism is sure to meet with more disastrous defeats if it obdurately perpetrates and widens its war of aggression.

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* NATIONAL *
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MAO'S REVOLUTIONARY LINE

Combine Conscientious Reading and Study with Investigation and Study, Raise the Level of Consciousness in the Implementation of Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 6, 1972)

By combining conscientious reading and study with investigation and study, leading members of the CCP Chianghua Yao Nationality Autonomous Hsien Committee and the hsien revolutionary committee in Hunan Province have raised the level of consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and stimulated the development of revolution and production.

Chianghua hsien is mountainous and short on farmland, and in the past it had to depend on the state for the supply of grain. In the winter of 1968, after the establishment of the hsien revolutionary committee, leading members of the committee conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's works, vigorously criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, and smashed utterly the "Chianghua is backward theory." Investigation teams led separately by six standing committee members carried out investigation and study on the greater part of the mountain and water resources as well as the communes in the whole hsien and launched a campaign to know Chianghua and transform Chianghua. After three years of arduous struggle, a very great change has taken place in the physiognomy of Chianghua. The supply of timber, tung oil, honey, tea, medicinal herbs and fur to the state has been increasing every year. By 1970, not only had it terminated the history of having to rely on the state for grain, but instead it sold more than 7,000,000 catties of surplus grain to the state to become an advanced collective in learning from Tachai in agriculture in the whole province.

Under the excellent situation, the CCP Chianghua hsien committee and the hsien revolutionary committee, in order to draw up a new plan for agricultural development and further change the physiognomy of Chianghua, decided to carry out a second all-round investigation and study of the whole hsien. However, some of the people in the leading bodies of the hsien felt that as they were already familiar with the conditions in Chianghua, the mere drawing up of a plan and carrying it out to the letter would serve the purpose.

In the light of such thinking, the hsien Party committee directed everybody to study conscientiously, with reference to the actual conditions both before and after the first investigation and study in the whole hsien, such works as Lenin's "Materialism and Empirio Criticism" and Chairman Mao's "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?". By means of the study everybody profoundly realized that in the developing revolution and changing conditions, it would never do to rely on one or two investigations and study for solving problems once and for all. Practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge, that was the materialistic theory of reflection. Sitting in the office thinking up ideas and making plans was idealist transcendentalism.

After understanding was raised, the leading members of the hsien Party committee and hsien revolutionary committee took to their feet, and leading investigation teams, visited one by one the communes, the mountain ranges and the rivers for meticulous investigation and study, collected a large amount of first-hand information, further learned about Chianghua, and by modestly seeking instructions from the masses in the course of investigation and study, conscientiously transformed their world outlook.

Tayü ch'ü was the only place in Chianghua hsien that showed a production decrease in 1970. When Chang Hung-ch'en, the secretary of the hsien Party committee arrived there, some of the people told him that the fall in production had been caused by the unseasonable weather. He therefore went to the different types of communes and production teams to hold forums and to acquaint himself with conditions, and discovered that the key lay in the fact that the ideological revolutionization of the leading body was not high enough, and their confidence in the struggle against the elements was not strong enough. In the investigation, he found that Chiaoyüan production brigade of Liangch'o commune in this ch'ü, though situated in a high and frigid mountain region more than 1,000 meters above sea level where the top soil was thin, the water temperature low and the land divided into scattered plots, and it was yearly plagued by such calamities as storms, insect pests and wild animals, yet the leading body of the production brigade, guided by the line of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress," led the people of the Yao and the Han nationalities in united struggle and in the last two consecutive years scored twin bumper harvests in grain and forestry production. He and the cadres of the ch'ü and the commune consciously studied and summed up this advanced experience of the Chiaoyüan production brigade, used this advanced typical example to carry out universally an education in ideology and political line for the cadres at various levels in the ch'ü, strengthened the ideological development of the leading body, and effectively promoted the development of the learn-from-Tachai-in-agriculture mass movement in the whole ch'ü.

In 1971 although Tayü ch'ü was affected by a serious drought, an unprecedented bumper harvest was nevertheless scored in the early and intermediate rice crops and the production of the late rice crop also showed an increase compared with that of 1970. The secretary of the hsien Party committee said with deep conviction, "To maintain investigation and study is to do things in accordance with dialectical materialism. The more one investigates the more one will wash away the idealistic spirit and the more one will raise one's own awareness of the line."

This hsien-wide investigation has taken the leadership cadres of the hsien five months. They visited all the 37 communes, more than 400 production brigades and over 2,000 production teams in the whole hsien. By means of diligent investigation and on the basis of the large amount of actual materials they had a 5-year plan for learning from Tachai in agriculture drawn up. At present the leading members of the CCP Chianghua hsien committee and the hsien revolutionary committee are united together and leading the people of the whole hsien in a battle to cut through rocks to build water catchments and to open up hills for farmland.

In their investigation and study, the leading members of the CCP Chianghua hsien committee and hsien revolutionary committee have paid special attention to study once more the Party's basic line and the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party, combined their study with the summing up of current experience in struggle and further raised their awareness of line struggle.

This hsien had a backward commune where "three days of continuous rain would bring flooding, and three days of continuous sunshine would result in scorched earth," where the production of food grains was low and yearly it had to rely on the state for help. Since the establishment of the commune revolutionary committee, by vigorously grasping the struggle between the two classes and the two lines, leading members of the commune mobilized the masses to rely on their own efforts, dredge and open up waterways, build reservoirs, repair mountain dams, plant trees and carry out afforestation, and improve water conservation conditions. There was a rapid development in agricultural production and it became an advanced unit in Hunan Province.

In the face of these achievements, the Party committee of the commune became arrogant and complacent and slackened its grasp on class struggle. A small handful of class enemies seized the opportunity to raise an evil wind to sabotage the collective economy, and that caused revolution and production to suffer. When that happened, the leading members of the hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee immediately rushed to the commune for investigation and study, read together with the leading members of the commune the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, conscientiously summed up the lesson of the experience and raised their awareness of class struggle and line struggle. The positive and negative aspects of the experience of this commune have vividly explained that we must remind ourselves of the basic line of the Party throughout the historical period of socialism every year, every month and every day.

After summing up the lesson of this commune, the leading members of the hsien convened an enlarged conference of the hsien Party standing committee for the No. 1 persons of ch'ü and communes. At the meeting they invited a leading cadre from the commune to recount the lesson of their experience. After that they organized the members attending the meeting to read conscientiously the books of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, studied conscientiously the history of the struggle between the two lines of the Party, and with reference to the actual reality of struggle, carried out comparative examinations. This enabled everybody to gain a very profound education on the struggle between the two classes and the two lines, and raised their consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

After the meeting, the principal leading members of the hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee all went consciously deep into the communes and brigades where the class struggle was more acute and complex, fully mobilized the masses, and by studying, exposing problems, and criticizing in a big way, educated the masses, smashed the sabotage activities of a small handful of class enemies and further consolidated the socialist position in the countryside. The cadres of this commune have also conscientiously accepted their lesson, guarded against arrogance, got rid of complacency, repudiated revisionism and carried out rectification, and they are leading the masses in continuous advance and enabling the commune to leap once more into the ranks of the advanced.

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Strengthen Party Unity and Implement Better Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line and Policies

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 6, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Taiyuan, January 5, 1972) In carrying out education on ideology and political ine, the CCP P'inglu hsien committee of Shansi Province has made a penetrating criticism and repudiation of the crimes of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers in sabotaging Party unity and solidarity as well as their endeavors to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat, conscientiously strengthened the unity of the "squad members" of the Party committee on the basis of the principle of Mao Tse-tung's thought and enabled Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary lines and policies to be better implemented and the excellent situation in revolution and production in the whole hsien to be continually developed.

The secretary of the hsien Party committee is an army cadre. He normally pays great attention to learning from the local cadres and to strengthening unity between the army cadres and the local cadres within the Party committee. On one occasion he noticed that some of the comrades in the hsien Party committee were constantly approaching him for working instructions but paying no heed to collective instructions or making reports to the Party committee. This situation alarmed him. He studied over again Chairman Mao's teaching "The comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle," set strict demands on himself, promoted the style of modesty and prudence, and upheld the collective leadership of the Party committee in an exemplary manner. He conscientiously studied together with the other members of the hsien Party committee Chairman Mao's teachings on strengthening Party-mindedness and such glorious works as "Methods of Work of Party Committees," set the pace in combating self and repudiating revisionism, guarded against arrogance and got rid of complacency, and also paid more attention to uniting with other leading members in work and helping them play their parts to the full.

The deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee is a veteran cadre with local work experience, however, there had been a time when he was not bold enough in his work. The secretary of the hsien Party on the one hand helped him use Mao Tse-tung's thought to sum up the lesson of his past experience, and at the same time, actively supported him in his work. Last year when the hsien Party committee was drawing up a plan of quotas for the year's grain purchase, the tasks set for some of the communes were not properly arranged. This deputy secretary in an in-depth investigation and study at the basic level discovered this problem, and offered his own view on the matter. The secretary of the hsien Party committee immediately supported his view, and called a meeting of the standing committee to amend the purchase plan, so as to better handle the relationship between the state, the collective and the individual. In the practice of the revolution, they modestly learned from one another, took the strong points of the others to make up their own shortcomings, strengthened unity and improved revolutionary friendship with one another.

In order to uphold the collective leadership of the Party and to strengthen Party unity, the hsien Party committee have also regularly launched active ideological struggle. Once the hsien Party committee decided to carry out basic farm and water conservation construction in a big way. However, a leading member of the hsien Party committee discovered that some of the production brigades had not carried out deep plowing well enough, and without referring the matter to the hsien Party committee for collective discussion, made the decision himself to deep turn the soil in the whole hsien and consequently changed the original plan of the hsien Party committee. After the incident, he made a conscientious study of Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and realized that his own method was not in keeping with the principle of collective leadership of the Party, and even if the original plan of the hsien Party committee should prove to be inadequate, he could only actively make recommendations but should never regard his own word as the final say. Therefore he voluntarily made an examination, and with the criticism and help of the other members of the Party committee, everybody received an education and the Party collective leadership was further strengthened.

From the practice of struggle the CCP P'inglu hsien committee has realized that the unity of the hsien Party committee is unity on the basis of the principle of Mao Tse-tung's thought and unity for the firm implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies. Because of this, they have conscientiously read, in close relation to the reality of struggle, the works of Marx, Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao, and continued to raise their consciousness and policy level in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In the movement of Party rectification and development, the leading members of the hsien Party committee had differences of opinion on the question of how to deal with the mistakes made by the secretary of the Party branch of Ch'ients'un production brigade. Although several discussions were held yet unanimity could not be reached. The secretary and the deputy secretaries of the hsien Party committee felt that only by uniting everybody on the basis of the principle of Mao Tse-tung's thought could understanding be unified. They did not immediately express their attitude, but led the other leading members of the hsien Party committee to make a conscientious study of Chairman Mao's directives on the cadre problems as well as going deep together with them into the production brigade for investigation and study to acquaint themselves with and to carry out analysis on the over-all history and work of this cadre.

By means of the investigation and study, everybody realized that although this cadre had made mistakes, still he was basically good, and they should in accordance with the policy "Learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones, cure the sickness to save the patient," advanced by Chairman Mao, patiently criticize and assist him and help him raise his awareness. With the thinking of everyone unified, a fine result was also obtained in actual implementation.

On another occasion, the hsien Party committee was discussing how to further develop the learn-from-Tachai-in-agriculture mass movement. Some of the people were of the opinion that since the learn-from-Tachai-in-agriculture movement had been carried on for quite a few years, they should

have more or less solved the problems involving orientation and line, and henceforth it would do to mainly grasp some concrete measures for increasing production well. Some of the other leading members thought that as class struggle and the struggle between the two lines would be protracted, and although the grasping of concrete measures well was important, still they should maintain placing the question of orientation and line in a primary position. The principle leading member of the hsien together with the other leading members of the hsien Party committee went deep into the different types of communes and production brigades to acquaint themselves with the new situation and new problems in class struggle and line struggle in the countryside. They discovered that in the learn-from-Tachai-in-agriculture mass movement in some of the communes and production brigades, such problems as lack of attention to orientation and line still existed. In summing up the findings of the investigation, the leading body of the hsien Party committee conscientiously studied over again Chairman Mao's relevant theses on maintaining politics in command. Everybody unanimously realized that the correctness and incorrectness of the line determined everything. Separation from line and policy in grasping concrete measures would result in the movement going awry.

After thinking was unified, the leading members of the hsien Party committee went separately and deeply into the basic level to help the basic level carry out better the development of the learn-from-Tachai-in-agriculture movement and enabled the movement to develop more deeply. Last year this hsien triumphed over a typhoon of unusual intensity, and in spite of such natural calamities as flood, hail and drought the production of food grains still broke the highest historical record.

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EVENING POLITICAL SCHOOLS

Develop Spare-Time Education, Run Evening Political Schools Well

by

Hsianghsi Tuchia and Miao Nationalities Autonomous Chou Revolutionary Committee, Hunan Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 6, 1972)

Inspired by the spirit of the "9th Congress" of the Party and in compliance with Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive," night political schools have been run by the vast majority of production teams in our chou since March last year. More than 70 percent of the commune members are attending these night schools and diligently mastering socialist cultural and scientific knowledge.

"One without culture is not in a position to engage in the study of Marxist-Leninist theories; one having a good grasp of culture can at any time study Marxism-Leninism." On the basis of this teaching of great leader Chairman Mao we have regarded the development of spare-time education as an important task in the struggle-criticism-transformation movement of the great proletarian cultural revolution and an important part of the effort to transform the physiognomy of our chou. At the 3rd conference of Party representatives in the autonomous chou, a special debate was held on the development of spare-time education, and Party organizations at various levels in the chou were mobilized and they all actively expressed concern, gave support to the revolution in education and enabled spare-time education to be developed throughout the chou in a flourishing manner.

In the running of night political schools in a big way, we have laid emphasis on grasping the following items of work:

1. To maintain the placing of proletarian politics in command. We have consistently taught the students to study for the sake of the revolution, mobilized the masses to vigorously criticize such reactionary fallacies as "mental training comes first" and "theory of productive forces" and enabled the night political schools to maintain the use of Mao Tse-tung's thought for educating the people and to place proletarian politics in command of cultural studies.

In the study, Chairman Mao's writings is used as the basic teaching material, and Chairman Mao's quotations on class struggle, grasping revolution and stimulating production are chosen for study on the basis of varying standards of the students. "Serving the People," "In Memory of Norman Bethune" and the five brilliant philosophical works are also studied. With reference to the demands of agricultural production and development we have studied some essential scientific knowledge in agriculture and health. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "Teaching materials should be thoroughly

reformed," the whole chou has experimented with the writing of standard teaching materials centering on Chairman Mao's quotations. Some of the communes and production brigades have also prepared their own indigenous teaching material and used the two together.

In making arrangements for study we have achieved "three-in-one combination." There is first the combination of cultural studies with political movements. Revolving around the various political movements of the Party we have selected and studied Chairman Mao's relevant quotations. For example, in the "one-strike three-oppose" movement we study such quotations as "Never forget the class struggle" and "Corruption and waste are very great crimes." In giving support to the army and preferential treatment to the families of the soldiers we study such quotations as "Without a people's army the people have nothing" and "Political power comes from the barrel of a gun."

Second, there is the combination of cultural studies with the development of production. Commune members are regularly organized to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "In agriculture learn from Tachai" and the "Eight-Character Charter" for agriculture, and learn such scientific knowledge as seed selection, growing rice seedling, close planting, insecticide and fertilizer making, disease prevention and pest extermination, and hill and flood control.

Third, there is the combination of cultural studies with normal ideological work, and in conjunction with the ideological problems of the cadres and commune members regularly select and study the pertinent quotations of Chairman Mao. Because of the maintenance of the "three-in-one combination," the night schools are able to truly serve the three great revolutionary movements and effectively stimulate the ideological revolutionization of the people.

2. To train a revolutionized force of tutors. The tutors are made up mostly of cadres, poor and lower-middle peasants, demobilized armymen good in politics and thinking and having attained a certain level of culture, as well as intellectual young people and primary school teachers. The greater majority of them are Party members, League members and activists in the study of Chairman Mao's works. Each night political school has at least one to three tutors. At present the development has grown to more than 31,000 tutors in the whole chou. They are not only a tutorial force for cultural studies but have also become a backbone force for political work in the countryside. In order to raise the political awareness and professional level of the tutors, the communes and production brigades have set up tutorial centers and regularly held study classes for the tutors. The Party committees of communes and Party branches of production teams also periodically give political lectures to the tutors, help them transform their world outlook and constantly improve their tutorial quality.

3. By proceeding from reality in the countryside, to set up a study system. This system is generally determined by the poor and lower-middle peasants through debate. The adoption of the method of men and women going

to school in turn and attending school two to three nights a week respectively has enabled the masses to deal with their household work. On the basis of their cultural level they are divided into classes in a way conducive to their gradual improvement. In normal time they go to school at night, but in the busy period the classes are held in the fields in a manner conducive to grasping revolution and stimulating production. The production teams run ordinary night political schools and the production brigades run night political schools of a vocational nature, and that is conducive to the combination of universality with improvement.

4. To strengthen leadership. The Party committees at various levels have set up an inter-related administrative structure and placed spare-time education under the centralized leadership of the Party. The communes, the production brigades and the production teams have universally set up night political school leadership groups, and some of the hsien have also set up leading bodies with the No. 1 or the No. 2 person of the Party committee or branches personally taking command. The leadership groups of the night political schools hold fixed meetings, analyze the trend of class struggle, constantly eliminate interferences from the "Left" and Right, and investigate and arrange for each period of study. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "It is imperative to grasp typical cases well" the various hsien and communes have universally grasped typical cases and summed up experience in time for on-the-spot popularization.

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RURAL EDUCATION

Actively Develop Education in the Mountain Region

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 6, 1972)

Tayen production brigade of Tap'o commune of Ts'angwu hsien of Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, is situated at the foot of the T'unglo Mountains on the border between Kwangtung and Kwangsi. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution destroyed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers, the cause of education has been developing vigorously under the guidance of the Party branch of the production brigade. Of the 68 students of school-age in the brigade, 65 have already been admitted into schools. Supplementary junior middle school classes have also been set up, and all students who have completed primary school training are continuing their studies in the supplementary middle school classes. In the spring of 1971, night political schools were also started. Because of the development of education an impetus has been provided for the penetrating development of the mass movement to study Chairman Mao's works and effectively stimulated the development of revolution and production.

Chairman Mao teaches: "There is no construction without destruction. Destruction means criticism and repudiation, it means revolution. It involves reasoning things out, which is construction. Put destruction first, and in the process you have construction." In accordance with this teaching, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, cadres and revolutionary teachers and students of Tayen production brigade have, in the educational revolution, by vigorously grasping the guideline of class struggle and line struggle and opening the way with revolutionary great criticism and repudiation, effectively stimulated the development of the cause of education.

(1) Smashing "the theory that the mountain region is backward," and establishing the belief that there is a great future in the mountain region. In 1969, when the production brigade proposed the setting up of supplementary junior middle school classes in the primary schools, some of the people were of the opinion that the running of middle schools in the remote and desolate mountain valley could not be done because of the lack of teachers and equipment. Some of the people having conservative ideas said, "To run middle schools in Tayen is like wishing for a phoenix to hatch from a pheasant's nest." In the light of this state of affairs, the Party branch of the production brigade held a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class for the poor and lower-middle peasants, cadres and teachers, conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and launched a penetrating revolutionary great criticism and repudiation. They smashed tellingly "the theory that the mountain region is backward," and the "do nothing philosophy" of cowards and sluggards, and established in a big way a lofty aspiration for cherishing and controlling the mountain region and transforming its backward aspects.

Old peasant Meng Chan-ch'üan said, "During the land reform when the land had to be measured, we could not find anyone in Tayen to keep the record or

do the calculations. In the former society we poor and lower-middle peasants were oppressed politically, exploited economically and had no culture to speak of. Now, thanks to the blessing of Chairman Mao, schools are run right in front of our houses, and we poor and lower-middle peasants must be our own masters in culture."

With the support of the poor and lower-middle peasants, supplementary middle school classes were quickly set up in the production brigade. There was a shortage of teachers, so some intellectual young people were chosen locally to fill the ranks. There was a shortage of teaching equipment, so the masses were organized to repair old things for use. With the teachers and students using their hands and working as they studied, small generators, motors, steam engines, pumps as well as a score of models and demonstration apparatuses for teaching were manufactured by them. Under the direction of Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive," the supplementary junior middle school classes in Tayen are getting better and better.

(2) Smashing "the theory it is useless to study," and establishing the idea of studying for the revolution. The cadres of the production brigade together with the teachers went deep into the homes of members for visits, studied together with the students and their parents the relevant teachings of Chairman Mao, carried out line education and vigorously criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's "the theory that it is useless to study" which happened to be a variation of the "studying to become a bureaucrat" theory.

Comrade T'an Han-p'ing, a committee member of the Party branch, has used the example of the effect caused by the lack of culture to the three great revolutionary movements in the mountain region to enlighten everyone. He said, "The mountain region has a need for scientific farming, but without culture, this could not be done. Last year, in the construction of a power station, had it not been for the comrades from the hsien water conservation and electricity bureau to do the surveying and calculations for us, and the workers from the mine to help us with the installation of the machinery, we would still have to use water power for hulling rice, and there wouldn't be electric lights."

Living facts educated everybody and enabled the students and their parents to understand correctly the importance of studying. They now realize that going to school to study is for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, for serving the people better and for making contributions to socialist revolution and construction. The parents of the students not only are actively supporting and encouraging their children to go to school, but they themselves are also taking part in studies at the night political schools.

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COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP

Strengthen Party-Mindedness, Voluntarily Uphold Collective Party Leadership

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 8, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Foochow, January 7, 1972) By strengthening Party-mindedness, implementing the Party's line and policies, and upholding collective Party leadership in practical work, members of the Party committee of the Fukien Machine Building Plant have enabled the Party committee to become a united, solid fighting bastion leading the victorious advance of the Party members and workers of the whole plant along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Since the formation of the Party committee of the Fukien Machine Building Plant, the whole body of members have conscientiously studied the relevant teachings of Chairman Mao in relation to the history of the struggle between the two lines inside the Party, and realized that mutual support and trust among members of the Party committee is a vital link in carrying out collective Party leadership well. Because of that no matter whether inside the Party committee or among the masses or whether work is progressing smoothly or difficulties are encountered, the members of this Party committee are all able to trust one another and support one another. At Party committee meetings everybody boldly expresses his own viewpoint publicly, and if there are differences of opinion among them, they would openly discuss them at the meeting. Some of the Party committee members often meet the secretary and the standing committee members of the Party committee face-to-face to give criticism and opinions to help them change their work style and improve their work. When mistakes appear in work, the Party committee members are not afraid to shoulder the responsibility voluntarily and they would never make excuses or shift the blame onto others.

In processing diesel engine parts the quality of a metallurgical workshop showed the tendency of falling. The Party committee member serving concurrently as the secretary of the Party branch of the workshop felt that he should shoulder the main responsibility and voluntarily made a self-examination in the Party committee. A standing committee members in charge of production felt that the main responsibility should rest with him, for in the initial period of grasping production he had paid more attention to the problem of quantity and had not grasped the problem of quality firmly enough. Therefore he personally went to the metallurgical workshop and before the workers made a conscientious self-criticism, as well as holding an on-the-spot conference there and invited representatives from the other workshops to sum up the lesson together with him. The spirit in which he courageously carried out self-criticism deeply stirred the other Party committee members and further strengthened revolutionary unity among them.

When discussing or deliberating an important matter, the Party committee of this plant would call upon its members to express themselves freely, use Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies to unify understanding and deepen understanding through practice.

Once the Party committee was discussing the problem of how to further improve the work of the technical personnel, and some of the Party committee members thought it would do to let these technical personnel participate more in manual labor but did not suggest making use of them boldly. Some of the Party committee members suggested making use of them boldly, and in the process of using them to strengthen education on them so that they could better serve socialist construction.

As a result of the discussion, everybody unanimously agreed that the latter suggestion was in keeping with Party policy, and they immediately passed a resolution permitting some of the technical personnel to take part in the "three-in-one combination" technical innovation groups of the various workshops to study, labor and carry out technical innovations in a big way together with the workers. By means of this practice, many of the technical personnel have further strengthened their proletarian class sympathy with the workers, stimulated the remolding of their world outlook and more consciously contributed their strength toward socialist construction.

In the course of using Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies to unify understanding and in dealing with some of the more controversial problems, the members of the Party committee of this plant, upon encountering problems of a more controversial nature, would avoid making a hasty decision, but would act in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "When a problem cannot be solved at one meeting, it should be discussed again at another meeting (on the condition that work is not interfered with) so as to arrive at a clear-cut decision."

Once when discussing how to deal with a person who had made mistakes, a disagreement appeared within the Party committee. Most of the Party committee members were of the opinion that, on the basis of the concrete facts and political performance of this person, they should adopt the policy of dealing with him in the spirit of curing the sickness to save the patient. However, individual members were of the opinion that this manner of treatment was a bit too lenient. The Party committee held three meetings in succession, but understanding still could not be unified. The Party committee decided to adjourn the meeting for the time being, organized everybody to study over again the policies of the Party and used them to unify the understanding of everyone. After a study of the policies of the Party, those who formerly thought that the comrade was being treated too leniently became more objective toward the history and circumstances of this person, and in the over-all analysis, realized that their own view was not in keeping with the spirit of the policies of the Party. They agreed with the view of the vast majority of comrades and dealt with this worker in a reasonable manner. The action of the Party committee of the plant in this manner not only had prevented rule by the voice of one man alone, but also prevented extreme democratization, and guaranteed the correct implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies.

After a decision is made by the Party committee on a problem, the members of the Party committee of this plant would all try conscientiously to implement it, and would never do something else after the meeting, but would

uphold the collective leadership of the Party through their actions. Once at a Party committee discussion of a plan for carrying out ideological education on the Party members and the masses, a responsible comrade of the Party committee and a member of the Party committee had a divergence of view, but the result of the discussion by the Party committee was that the view of the Party committee member was accepted and the view of the responsible comrade was rejected. He, however, was not the least bit displeased over the negation of his own view, but made dispositions gladly among the workers of the whole plant in accordance with the decision of the Party committee. The other members of the Party committee also actively used their heads, devised means, diligently implemented the decision of the Party and upheld centralized Party leadership. Because the Party committee of this plant has given better play to the part of a fighting bastion, it has effectively stimulated the development of revolution and production in the whole plant. Since last year, the "In industry learn from Tach'ing" mass movement has been constantly deepening in the whole plant, there has been a new flourishing development in technical innovations, and the production target for 1971 has been fulfilled ahead of schedule.

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STUDY MOVEMENT

Leading Hsien Cadres in Southwest China Province Deepen Study Movement

(NCNA-English Kunming, Jan. 10, 1972)

In line with chairman mao's teaching "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism", leading cadres at the county level in southwest china's yunnan province have conscientiously studied works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao in connection with reality in the past year and more. this has helped raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

since becoming a standing committee member of the shihtien county committee of the chinese communist party and a vice-chairman of the county revolutionary committee, yang chia-pin has spent most of his time working in people's communes and production brigades. this cadre of poor peasant origin has been to almost every village in the county and is acquainted with all parts of the area.

he went twice to chushihchung production team to sum up and popularize its advanced experience in developing production, but to no avail. he studied passages from works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao on relationship between political and economic work and realized that "political work is the life-blood of all economic work". then he went to the team for the third time. he had extensive talks with the poor and lower-middle peasants there and found out the basic reason was that its cadres and members diligently studied chairman mao's works. the revolutionization of their thinking promoted production. on the previous two occasions he summed up the team's experience in farmland improvement and management and farming methods to the neglect of its basic experience -- educating the people with mao tsetung thought. this time yang chia-pin helped sum up the team's experience in doing political work and spread it throughout the county. this won favourable comments from the rural cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants and promoted the mass movement to learn from tachai, china's pace-setter in agriculture.

yang chia-pin has come to see that neither can class feelings replace consciousness of the struggle between the two lines, nor can work experience substitute theories. only by seriously studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, can one become a conscious revolutionary fighter.

through investigations at the grassroots level, leading members of the pinchuan county party committee found that tsaifeng and chiangkan, two neighbouring production brigades with similar natural conditions, had great difference in production. tsaifeng brigade's per unit grain yield was almost double that of chiangkan's. the tsaifeng brigade party branch firmly grasped class struggle and used mao tsetung thought to educate its members while criticizing the counter-revolutionary

crimes of liu shao-chi and company in opposing proletarian politics and sabotaging collective production. the commune members continuously raised their ideological consciousness and expanded production. average per-hectare grain yield topped 7.5 tons. in contrast, the chiangkan brigade party branch held that it should now concentrate on production because the dictatorship of the proletariat had become consolidated thanks to the great proletarian cultural revolution. it therefore neglected class struggle and political and ideological work. as a result, production stagnated and per-hectare grain yield remained at 3.75 tons.

in the light of this, leading members of the pinchuan county party committee studied the teachings of marx and lenin on class struggle and chairman mao's teaching "in the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle" and chairman mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. they used the findings in the two brigades to conduct education in ideology and political line among the cadres and masses, and this brought about a new upsurge in revolution and production in the county.

in connection with their study, the leading county cadres in yunnan province are remoulding their own thinking in the course of transforming the objective world. after becoming secretary of the liangho county party committee, hsieh chih kept in close contact with the masses and modestly learned from them. he warmly received everyone who came to ask for his help to settle their problems. he gradually became acquainted with the general conditions and his work went on smoothly. he then began to be impatient with the numerous calls, and some visitors criticized him for this. after studying chairman mao's teaching "direct reliance on the revolutionary masses is a basic principle of the communist party", he realized that the root cause for the change in his thinking and feelings was the growth of bureaucracy in him. shortly afterwards he went among the masses to make self-criticism and invite their criticisms.

in response to chairman mao's call, leading county cadres in yunnan province have raised their consciousness in studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in connection with their work and thinking. they study in their spare time or at study classes specially run for the purpose. they have repeatedly studied "manifesto of the communist party" by marx and engels, "the civil war in france" by marx, "anti-duhring" by engels, "materialism and empirio-criticism" by lenin and "on practice", "on contradiction" and other works by chairman mao. they have persisted in combining theory with practice and raised their consciousness in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line, so that they have been able to lead the masses in winning continuous victories in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

INDUSTRY

East China Province Beats 1971 Plan Date for Industry, Communications

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jan. 10, 1972)

east china's kiangsu province met its 1971 state plan for total industrial output value and major industrial products ahead of schedule. total output value was 20 per cent more than that of 1970, setting an all-time high record.

output of 32 major items including coal, coke, pig iron, rolled steel, motor vehicles, hand tractors, cement, salt and power fulfilled the plan one month ahead of schedule. output of steel and iron ore topped the plan by 25 and 45 per cent respectively. the volume of goods handled surpassed the state plan by 6.5 per cent, a 24 per cent increase over 1970. big progress was also made in capital construction.

all these successes flow from the efforts made by the party organizations at all levels in the province's industrial, transportation and capital construction departments which, under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, carried out deep-going movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work and conducted education in ideology and political line among the workers and cadres.

principal leading comrades of the provincial party committee initiated efforts to expand the production of steel, iron, iron ore and coal. this gave rise to a mass drive to open and expand mines throughout the province. at present, 55 small iron mines are under construction, over 80 small pits are being operated, and six medium-sized mines have been opened or expanded. 110 pairs of small coal shafts have been built. the province's 1971 output of pig iron and steel was 7.9 and 4.8 times respectively that in 1965, the year prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels of the industrial and communications departments last year resolutely carried out the general policy for developing the national economy, namely "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor". they set up many small industries in service of agriculture such as iron and steel, machinery, chemical fertilizer, cement plants and coal. socialist coordination was introduced among various industrial departments to increase production of farm machinery, irrigation equipment, transport means and processing equipment.

the capacity of the newly added motors used for irrigation last year was equivalent to one-fifth of the existing capacity. output of hand tractors was 57 per cent more than in 1970 and farm machinery parts 50 per cent. now the province is able to meet 60 per cent of all the parts needed for farm machinery.

at the same time, considerable increases were reported in the production of plant protection machinery, transport

means, oil tanks, machines to process farm and sideline produce, fishing equipment and auxiliary farm implements. every county in the province now has its own farm machinery manufacture and repair plant and small chemical fertilizer plant. output of insecticide and chemical fertilizer last year rose by 18 and 41 per cent respectively over the 1970 figures.

East China Province Makes Multiple Use of Material

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jan. 9, 1972)

industrial departments in the east china province of chekiang have turned out more than 400 by-products by making multiple use of material. many factories have extracted large quantities of chemical fertilizer, insecticide, metals, medicine, chemicals and building materials from waste water, gas and residue. this helps industrial and agricultural production and protects the health of the people.

in the mass movement to increase production and practise economy, the party organizations and revolutionary committees have firmly carried out education in ideology and political line and organized the cadres and workers to study chairman mao's teachings on increasing production and practising economy and on multiple use of materials. this brought into play the people's initiative. while strengthening leadership over the work, many administrative regions, counties, cities and plants set up special organizations to take charge of this work.

a city-wide investigation was made in hangchow jointly by cadres from the municipal health bureau and eight other bureaus for an overall plan to make multiple use of waste water, gas and residue in the light industrial, chemical, textile, building and other industries. their efforts have already resulted in 130 products. multiple use of waste material by 40 plants in chinhua county brings 200 tons of chemicals, 30,000 tons of chemical fertilizer and insecticide and large quantities of medicine, oils and cement annually, valued at three million yuan and more. by turning waste liquid from more than 40 paper mills and tanneries into chemical fertilizer, chekiang province has solved the problem of polluting the rivers, damaging farmland and injuring the health of the people.

cadres and workers in chekiang province pay attention to tapping the production potential of their plants, displaying the spirit of self-reliance, adhering to the principle of frugality and using methods of their own devising. in order to extract an antibiotic from the residue of soya sauce, the hangchow tungfeng plant made drying equipment themselves. the hunghsing chemical works succeeded in extracting two rare metals from residue to the tune of 100,000 yuan for the state by adding three reshaped buckets and a dozen jars to its equipment.

YELLOW RIVER VALLEY

Changes in Northwest China Yellow River Valley

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Jan. 10, 1972)

profound changes have taken place on the yinchuan plain, an important grain-producing area watered by the yellow river in the ningsia hui autonomous region, northwest china. this is due to the united efforts of the local hui and han people to transform the land under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line since liberation and in particular, in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

people in this part of china used the yellow river water to irrigate the fields more than 2,000 years ago. along the 500-kilometre-long section of the river in ningsia, they have raised dykes extending 365 kilometres in length, built more than 700 revetments, and reclaimed 2,530 hectares of riverside land since liberation.

the irrigation and drainage ditches there were disorderly and silted up in the old society, causing waterlogging and alkalinization in lowlying land. now a network of water control works has been formed on the plain and most of the alkaline land has been turned into good fields. the irrigated area has been extended from 120,000 hectares before liberation to the present 233,000 hectares. good harvests have been gathered several years running, culminating in an all-time high in 1971. in six of the nine counties in the area, average grain yield per hectare outstripped the 3-ton target set in the national programme for agricultural development, reaching around 3.75 tons. a number of communes and brigades produced six tons of grain per hectare.

farm mechanization has made big headway in the past few years. the area now has more than 800 tractors and 5,500 threshers, huskers and flour mills. over 80 per cent of the production teams have electricity.

the hui and han people on the plain have kept to the socialist road of collectivization, carried out the great leader chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and worked hard and self-reliantly. the huaerh production brigade in lingwu county is a typical example.

situated along the abandoned course of the yellow river, the place before liberation was overgrown with weed and suffered heavily from alkali. grain yield per hectare was below 0.75 tons.

led by the communist party branch after liberation, the poor and lower-middle peasants improved the farming condition step by step by adhering to the road of collectivization as pointed out by chairman mao. responding to chairman mao's 1964 call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", the party branch persistently placed proletarian politics in command and put mao tsetung thought in the first place. it led the peasants in displaying the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle

and the spirit of cherishing profound love for the country and the collective. they worked out a plan to transform all the alkaline land that accounted for 65 per cent of the brigade's total farmland.

in the following winters and springs, the cadres and commune members braved severe cold to dig criss-cross ditches and carry earth to the lowlying land. their hard work was awarded in 1970 when grain yield jumped to over 4.5 tons per hectare as against 1.5 tons in 1963.

some cadres and peasants showed signs of complacency. the party branch put the question before the masses. they studied chairman mao's teaching "the comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work", and compared their work with tachai's. they saw that tachai in a mountainous region reaped more than 7.5 tons of grain per hectare while they themselves only gathered 4.5 tons on the plain. so they made up their mind to make further efforts and win better harvests. their hope came true in 1971 when per hectare yield was close to 7 tons. they sold 750 tons of surplus grain to the state.

displaying the revolutionary spirit of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains", more than 100 people's communes and a greater number of production brigades on the yinchuan plain followed suit and made great efforts to build water control works in the great proletarian cultural revolution. they implemented the principle of laying emphasis on small water control works undertaken by the communes and production brigades, and dug tens of thousands of branch drainage canals and ditches in line with local conditions. linked up with big water conservancy projects built with state investment, these canals and ditches have formed a fairly complete irrigation and drainage system, which has extended irrigated acreage to 233,000 hectares.

the cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants on the yinchuan plain have in the past few years conscientiously studied marxist-leninist materialist dialectics and chairman mao's philosophic works, and combined their soaring revolutionary drive with a scientific approach. in line with chairman mao's instruction "if a man wants to succeed in his work, that is, to achieve the anticipated results, he must bring his ideas into correspondence with the laws of the objective external world", the cadres and peasants of the yungkang commune studied the cause of past unsuccessful attempts to build dykes along the yellow river, carefully examined the velocity of its water flow and repeatedly surveyed the force of its torrents from different angles. pooling together the wisdom of the masses, they made a number of models and conducted repeated experiments and finally designed a new type of dyke suited to local conditions. it effectively protected river banks and expanded 159 hectares of land.

the cadres and commune members on the yinchuan plain have in the past few years carried out mass scientific experiments in accordance with the "eight-point charter" for agriculture (see note). many communes and production brigades have their scientific experimental

groups composed of veteran peasants, educated youth and cadres. a good number of peasant experts with practical experience have come to the fore. they have broken the age-old tradition of growing only one crop a year on the yinchuan plain with a frost-free period of 120 days a year. last year, hundreds of production teams achieved initial success in trying to grow two crops a year, rice and wheat, on 1,660 hectares of land. highest per hectare yield was 11.85 tons. this has opened a new way for developing grain production.

note: the "eight-point charter" for agriculture is soil improvement, rational application of fertilizer, water control, improved seed strains, rational close planting, plant protection, improvement of farm implements and field management.

RURAL COMMERCE

Good Store 4,300 Meters Above Sea Level on Northwest China Highland

(NCNA-English Sining, Jan. 10, 1972)

a store on the vast grassland north of the tangla mountain ridge in chinghai province, northwest china, is praised by the herdsmen for its good service.

the store is in tsato county in a cold highland area with folds of mountains sheathed in snow all year round. most of the 4,600 square kilometres is over 5,000 metres above sea level. the store itself is situated at an altitude of 4,300 metres.

before liberation, the poor herdsmen there led a miserable life, brutally oppressed by the kuomintang reactionaries and the herdsowners and fleeced by profiteering merchants. the people's liberation army sent by chairman mao liberated the grassland and put an end to the people's suffering.

the store was set up in the ato area under the leadership of the party and the people's government. housed in tents, it supplies tools, equipment, daily necessities and other consumer goods for 2,200 people in 12 production teams. the store assistants go round the grassland to deliver goods to the herdsmen, and they keep the store open at night when necessary.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the staff members of the store have diligently studied chairman mao's works and criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi in commercial work, and have improved their work.

in april and may of last year, heavy snow fell for more than a month and blocked all the roads. many herds of cattle and sheep were threatened with starvation. the staff members of the store, under the leadership of the commune communist party committee, went to help

combat the natural disaster. in line with chairman mao's teaching "serve the people whole-heartedly", they sent boots, cotton padded clothing, tea, goggles and other goods to herdsmen in all the hard-hit grazing areas.

when they learned that the no. 5 stockraising group was severely affected, they drove three yaks, loaded with goods, to its aid. seeing them arrive in a driving snow, the herdsmen were greatly moved. 70-year-old herdsman tijihchiajih said: "you have come to us in such a heavy snowstorm. we are very thankful to you for this." members of the store replied: "chairman mao has taught us to do so." with tears in their eyes the poor and lower-middle herdsmen cheered again and again "long live chairman mao, a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

the store assistants have gone over mountains and crossed rivers to visit every tent of the stock-raising groups in the ato area in the past two years to bring means of production and daily sundry goods to the people.

the great proletarian cultural revolution has promoted the ideological revolutionization of the poor and lower-middle herdsmen and heightened their initiative in production. they graze herds for the revolution. the store assistants revised their plan for supporting stockbreeding in line with the party's general policy guiding economic and financial work "develop the economy and ensure supplies" formulated by chairman mao. the store sent out a staff member to make investigations in the production brigades so that they would have tools and necessities in time.

the grassland had its worst snowfall in a decade during the lambing season early in 1971. the store tried to help the production teams to tide over the difficulty. the assistants found that the store's supplies were running short. they remembered chairman mao's teaching "our duty is to hold ourselves responsible to the people" and went immediately to get goods from the county seat over 22 kilometres away. as soon as the goods arrived, they set off to every stockraising group in the commune. thanks to the store's help, the survival rate of lambs for the whole commune reached over 90 per cent.

the herdsmen of the ato commune produced casein, an important raw material. to help its production, the store delivered a milk-separator and other tools to the production teams.

the ato store also buys animal bones for industrial use. the herdsmen praise the store for its spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly. they say: "the ato store is a good unit in supporting animal husbandry. its assistants are good servants of us poor and lower-middle herdsmen."

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Ambassador Xhorxhi Robo Gives Banquet for Chinese Delegation and Tourists Back from Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1972)

xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, gave a banquet this evening in honour of the delegation of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau headed by ti wen-wei, and the chinese touring and visiting group headed by ting ping, which have returned here after visiting albania.

among the guests were yu chan, director of the department of soviet union and east european affairs of the chinese ministry of foreign affairs, and leading members of departments concerned including wang ming-hsiu, cheng yu-chu and chang yao.

the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms toasted repeatedly to the constant consolidation and growth of the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and albanian peoples and to the health and long life of the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha and to the health and long life of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Australia-China Society Teachers' Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and his wife yu li-chun today met and had a cordial and friendly talk with all the members of the visiting teachers' group of the australia-china society led by marigold l. hayler.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including yang kung-su, ling ching, ting hsueh-sung and yueh tai-heng.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Burundi Government Delegation Leaves Nanking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jan. 10, 1972)

the government delegation of the republic of burundi led by artemon simbananiye, minister of foreign affairs, co-operation and planning, left here for shanghai by special plane this morning.

upon its arrival in nanking yesterday morning from wuhan for a friendly visit, the burundi government delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by chiang ko and hsu chia-tun, vice-chairmen of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, teng shih-chun, a leading member of the leading organ of the nanking units of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee, as well as over 2,000 people.

the national flags of burundi and china fluttered at the airport. the crowds waved bouquets and garlands and sang and danced. they cheered: "long live the friendship between the people of china and burundi exclamation" and "warm welcome to the distinguished guests from burundi exclamation"

the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the burundi government delegation yesterday evening. the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. vice-chairman chiang ko and minister artemon simbananiye spoke, both expressing the wish that the friendship between the people of china and burundi would further develop and that the cause of unity of the asian, african and latin american peoples against imperialism would achieve ever new victories.

during their stay in nanking, the distinguished burundi guests visited the nanking yangtze river bridge, attended a performance of revolutionary theatrical items by little red soldiers and went sightseeing in the city.

chang shu, deputy director of the west asian and african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, is accompanying the delegation on its tour.

upon their departure from nanking to shanghai today, the distinguished guests were seen off at the airport by leading members of various departments concerned and 2,000 people.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Chinese Acting Foreign Minister Meets Charge d'Affaires A.I. of Cameroon Embassy in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1972)

chinese acting foreign minister chi peng-fei this afternoon met a.k. sandy-atangana, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the federal republic of cameroon in the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Friends Leave Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jan. 9, 1972)

john jobst hunnius, president of the canadian amateur sports federation, and richard michael gaul, president of the canadian federation of amateur aquatics sports, left here for home by train today after their friendly visit to china.

present at the station to see them off were chi yi-fu, a leading member of the kwangtung provincial branch of the all-china sports federation, kuo lien-kang, deputy secretary-general of the all-china sports federation who had accompanied the canadian guests to kwangchow, and representatives of the sportsmen of the province.

after their arrival here from shanghai by air yesterday, the canadian guests visited a stadium, swimming pools and saw the sights of the city. the kwangtung branch of the all-china sports federation gave a dinner yesterday evening in honour of the canadian guests.

the guests arrived in shanghai from peking on the sixth. the next evening the shanghai branch of the all-china sports federation gave a dinner in honour of the guests. during their stay in shanghai, the guests visited factories and a school and saw the modern revolutionary dance drama "the white-haired girl".

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1972)

cuban ambassador to china jesus barreiro gonzalez gave a reception here today, to celebrate the 13th anniversary of the national liberation day of cuba.

attending the reception were yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission; li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; wu teh, vice-chairman of peking municipal revolutionary committee; hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence; chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs; pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade; sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry; and leading members of departments concerned, including hsieh fu-min, chi fang, wang kuo-chuan, han tsung-cheng, kuo lu, chen wei-chi, chang cheng-teh, li ching-chuan and hao meng-pi.

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, also attended.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

the reception was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and cuba.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Former French Prime Minister and Madame Pierre Mendes-France Visit Hangchow

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jan. 10, 1972)

former french prime minister and madame pierre mendes-france left hangchow for shanghai by train today, after visiting the east china lake city. they are being accompanied by hu shu-tu, a leading member of the department of west european, american and australasian affairs of the chinese foreign ministry.

the french guests came here from shanghai on the evening of january 8. they were guests of honour at a banquet given yesterday evening by wang tzu-ta, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee. wang tzu-ta and pierre mendes-france spoke at the banquet, hoping for further consolidation and development of the friendship between the chinese and french people.

upon their arrival in and departure from hangchow, the french guests were met and seen off at the railway station by shen tse, a standing committee member of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, and su yun-shan, leading member of a department concerned.

while in hangchow, pierre mendes-france and madame mendes-france visited a tea-growing production brigade and a silk mill, and toured the scenic west lake and other places of historical interest.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kuo Mo-jo Meets Japanese Friend Yusho Otsuka

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, today met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with yusho otsuka, president of the institute of mao tsetung thought of japan.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned, including chang yu, tien shu-chien and lin li-yun.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Head of Mission of Palestine Liberation Organization in Peking Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 9, 1972)

hamdi mahmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, left his post for home today.

he was seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese departments concerned ho ying and chu chuan-hsien. munier ibrahim hammoud, new head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Table Tennis Team Arrives in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Jan. 10, 1972)

the chinese table tennis team with chi yu-hua as leader and kuan hui-kuang as deputy leader arrived here by plane yesterday evening for a friendly visit to romania. it will participate in the international table tennis championships sponsored by romania to be held in cluj from january 23 to 25.

the chinese team was greeted at the airport by aurel predescu, director of the sports competition department of the romanian national committee for physical cultural and sports, sever danet, secretary-general of the romanian table tennis association, and romanian table tennis coaches and players.

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, was also present.

the chinese table tennis team arrived here after a friendly visit to west germany.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Chinese National Football Team Arrives in Somalia

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Jan. 9, 1972)

the chinese national football team with tung nien-li as its leader and pu cheng-yu as its deputy leader arrived here by air from zambia this afternoon for a friendly visit to somalia.

the football team was welcomed at the airport by ahmed osman yusuf, acting director-general of the ministry of labour and sports of somalia, lieutenant colonel mohamud muse hersi, president of the sports association of the somali armed forces, as well as somali sportsmen.

first secretary chang ching-fang and economic attache wang shu-yi of the chinese embassy here were also present.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Democratic Yemen Issues Ordinance Against Illegal Entry into Territorial Waters

(NCNA-English Aden, Jan. 8, 1972)

chairman of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of the yemen salem robaya ali issued on january 3 an ordinance for dealing with the illegal entry of any vessel into the territorial waters of the republic.

the ordinance stipulates:

"the appropriate authorities have the right to stop practising the right of land access in areas defined by them of the circumstances;

"any vessel is to be banned from entering the territorial waters of the republic without obtaining prior permission from the authorities concerned;

"without disturbing other ordinances in effect, the authorities concerned have the right to carry out searches on any vessel entering the territorial waters of the republic without prior permission. they also have the right to detain the vessel for any period deemed suitable for undertaking investigations in connection with the vessel if they ascertained that the vessel entered the territorial waters of the republic and carried out researches, technical studies or any other job connected with fishing or development, trade or the fishing industry or other sea animals and or any other work without obtaining prior permission from the authorities concerned;

"the authorities concerned have the right to confiscate any vessel entering the territorial waters of the republic under the pretext of carrying out legal acts for the purpose of realizing other illegal objectives or performing jobs outside the nature of jobs for which permission was given."

the ordinance stipulates that on the violators of the ordinance, the court concerned in all cases has the right to impose a financial fine, or imprisonment or both in accordance with the circumstances of each case.

it will be recalled that chairman robaya promulgated an ordinance on february 15, 1970 setting the territorial sea limit of democratic yemen at 12 nautical miles. clause 16 of the ordinance stipulates that authorities concerned have the right to stop the entry of any foreign vessel into its territorial waters without permission. the new ordinance replaces clause 16 of the afore-mentioned ordinance and came into effect on the day of its promulgation.

Peruvian Foreign Minister Reaffirms Peru's Stand on Sovereignty Over Territorial Waters

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 9, 1972)

peru's new foreign minister general migel angel de la flor valle has reaffirmed the stand of the peruvian government on peru's sovereign right over the 200-nautical-mile territorial sea limit and stressed the importance of promoting unity among the member states of the andean pact organization and the third world nations, according to a lima report.

in his first interview with the press on january 7 after his installation, minister de la flor pointed out that the defence of the sovereignty over the 200-nautical-mile territorial water limits is the unshakable aim of the nation. in this respect, he said, there is hope that in the near future steps will be taken for the formation of "a new conception of the sovereignty over the sea limits, based not on pretensions for hegemony of certain states, but on justice and the prosperity for all the peoples of the world." the minister said that he hopes that all nations of the world will recognize the principle maintained by peru and other latin american countries concerning the 200-nautical-mile territorial sea limits.

the new foreign minister affirmed that the peruvian government will continue to fight for strengthened unity of the third world and for the strengthening of the andean pact organization. referring to the implementation of the andean pact, he said, "this manifests the spirit of unity and solidarity which predominates over the great plan for strengthening the ties in this small region and the firm will of those countries which participate in it to attain, with its help, economic and social development and united capability of negotiation." he also pointed out the great significance of the people's republic of china standing by the side of the third world.

Ecuador Catches US Piratic Fishing Vessel

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 9, 1972)

the ecuadorian government yesterday caught the u.s. piratic fishing vessel "western king" intruding into ecuador's territorial waters for illegal fishing, according to a quito report. this is another action taken by ecuador to defend her sovereignty over territorial waters and ocean resources.

the u.s. vessel was caught by the ecuadorian navy when operating on the waters off the coast of manabi province.

the united states has all along ignored and encroached upon ecuador's sovereignty over the 200-nautical-mile territorial sea limit. this has met with firm opposition from the ecuadorian government and people. to defend ecuador's sovereignty the ecuadorian government caught 51 u.s. piratic fishing vessels last year.

CHINA AND US

Advance Party Led by Brigadier General Haig Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1972)

the advance party headed by brigadier general alexander m. haig, deputy assistant to the u.s. president for national security affairs, wound up technical arrangements for president nixon's visit to china and a tour of peking, shanghai and hangchow, and left shanghai for home by special plane this afternoon.

when brigadier general alexander m. haig and his party left peking for shanghai and hangchow on january 7, they were seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese government departments concerned, including li yao-wen, yang teh-chung, chang wen-chin, wang hai-jung, kao fu-yu, chang ying, peng ti, liu cheng-ching, chang jui-ai, jen chi-sheng, chu chuan-hsien, tang wen-sheng and shen jo-yun.

yu sang, hsiung hsiang-hui, ma jen-hui, han hsu, peng hua, liu yuan, wang hsiao-yi, chang han-chih, and other leading members of chinese departments concerned, accompanied brigadier general alexander m. haig and his party to shanghai and hangchow.

in shanghai, the american guests were received by wang hung-wen and hsu ching-hsien, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned, including feng kuo-chu and chang chen-ya, who gave a banquet in their honour.

they also saw theatrical performances.

in hangchow, they were received by lai ko-ko, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, and chou wen-chiang, yang chia-chun and fang ming, leading members of provincial departments concerned, who gave a banquet in their honour.

during their stay in peking, the american guests visited a factory, a people's commune and a hospital, and toured the palace museum and the great wall. while in shanghai, they saw the shanghai industrial exhibition and the children's palace. in hangchow, they did sightseeing on the scenic west lake and at places of historical interest.

upon their departure from shanghai, brigadier general alexander m. haig and his party were seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese government departments concerned who had accompanied them on their tour from peking, and leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Table Tennis Team Concludes Friendly Visit to West Germany

(NCNA-English Bonn, Jan. 10, 1972)

the chinese table tennis team with chi yu-hua as leader and kuan hui-kuang as deputy leader left luebeck, a seaport in the northern part of west germany, for romania yesterday after concluding a friendly visit to west germany.

during its one-week stay in west germany, the chinese table tennis team had friendly matches with the west german table tennis team in frankfurt on the main, wolfsburg and luebeck.

it also visited factories, schools and stadiums and received a warm welcome from friends of the west german sports circles and the west german people. many spectators enthusiastically asked the chinese players for autographs and exchanged souvenirs with them, demonstrating the west german people's friendly feeling toward the chinese people.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese National Football Team Concludes Friendly Visit to Zambia

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Jan. 8, 1972)

the chinese national football team with tung nien-li as leader and pu cheng-yu as deputy leader left here by air yesterday after a ten-day friendly visit to zambia at the invitation of the zambian government.

s. sikombe, minister of state of the ministry of labour and social services, makwakwa, assistance secretary of the ministry of labour and social services, and kasonka, director of sports of the ministry of labour and social services, were present at the airport to see off the chinese team.

present also at the airport were kim song guk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to zambia, chin li-chen, chinese ambassador to zambia, and other officials of the chinese embassy.

on january 7, wilson chakulya, minister of labour and social services, received tung nien-li, leader, pu cheng-yu, deputy leader, and nien wei-szu, coach, of the chinese

national football team. minister of state s. sikombe presented gifts to the chinese team on the same day.

during the visit of the chinese team in zambia, minister of state sikombe and chinese ambassador chin li-chen gave receptions for the chinese team.

the chinese and zambian football teams played their mixed friendly match at woodland stadium of lusaka on january 6. the match was warmly welcomed by the spectators.

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INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Leading Members of CCP Anch'ing District Committee Read Books and Learn Seriously, Firmly Uphold the Materialist Theory of Reflection and Strengthen the Party's Leadership Over Various Work

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 6, 1972)

(According to NCNA) Following great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "We must practice Marxism-Leninism, not revisionism," leading members of the District Party Committee of Anch'ing, Anhwei Province, read books and learned seriously as well as used dialectical materialism and historical materialism as weapon to remold their world outlook and raise their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In this way they strengthened the Party's leadership over various works and pushed revolution and production in this locality into vigorous development.

After its formation, Anch'ing District Party Committee considered serious reading of Marxist, Leninist and Chairman Mao's books the most important task in the work of the Party's ideological development. Members of the leadership squad of the district Party committee regularly studied Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought with regard to reality, seriously summed up the experience gained and the lessons learned from leading the three great revolutionary movements, distinguished clearly between the materialist theory of reflection and idealist transcendentalism and between the correct line and erroneous line, and incessantly raised their consciousness of class struggle, line struggle and continuing revolution.

During one period of time, the agricultural machine-building system of this district concentrated its efforts in the trial-manufacture of small powered machines and hand-guided tractors in support of agriculture and to accelerate agricultural mechanization. When the workers quickly succeeded in the trial-manufacture of five hand-guided tractors with sky-rocketing revolutionary zeal and were preparing to begin mass production immediately,

leading members of the district wanted to catch up with other districts which were producing motor vehicles. So they endeavored to produce motor vehicles without regard for objective conditions of the locality. As a result, although they did turn out some motor vehicles, mass production was impossible and production of both products remained at the level of manufacturing samples because of the shortage of materials.

With regard to this matter, leading members of the district Party committee seriously studied Marxist, Leninist and Chairman Mao's writings on the dialectical materialist theory of reflection and summed up experience and lessons. Now, through study and summing up they realized profoundly: Ideological subjectivism and metaphysics are bound to lead to blind and formal actions. When we act solely according to subjective desires without regard to realistic feasibility we are bound to mess up our work and deviate from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The only way to guarantee the thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is to firmly uphold the dialectical materialist theory of reflection and decide guidelines for work according to reality.

After learning this lesson, the district Party committee always proceeded from objective reality, resolutely put local industries on the track of serving agriculture and organized the district and its hsien to engage in industrial division of work so as to produce products urgently needed by the district for agricultural production. In the meantime it also mobilized the masses of workers to practice self-reliance and arduous struggle after the example of Tach'ing, to fight the battle of mines in a big way and to organize the production of materials and raw materials actively so as to make a reliable materialistic foundation for the development of local industries and promote the rapid development of the industries throughout the district.

As a result, the increased output of products for supporting agriculture last year was much greater than that of the previous year: Output of diesel engines was increased by 5.8 times as compared with the previous year; the target for the production of hand-guided tractors was fulfilled more than one month ahead of schedule; and output of threshers, fodder crushers, power grinders, chemical fertilizer and agricultural chemicals was greatly increased over the previous year.

In the course of seriously reading and applying revolutionary theory, leading members of Anch'ing District Party Committee realized profoundly that to act according to materialism and dialectics we must seriously conduct investigation and work hard; if we act according to our subjective ideas we shall slip into idealism and metaphysics. Consequently they incessantly improved the style of leadership, insisted on going deep into reality, conducted investigation and study and did a good job in various work.

In this district two-thirds of the farmland were of poor soil quality and located in mountain areas, and therefore output was low. The district Party committee held that increase of agricultural production in mountain

areas was a question affecting the success in changing the situation of the locality. Thus it put forward the slogan, "Grasp mountain areas and promote the entire district," which greatly encouraged the people in the locality.

However, since they lacked more detailed investigation and study and failed to bring forth effective concrete measures for reforming mountain areas and grasping of work, very little change was effected after a period of time. Later, leading members of the district Party committee seriously studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings with regard to reality, combined revolutionary aspiration with realistic spirit, penetrated deep into reality to conduct investigation and study with the question of how to transform the mountain areas in mind, and finally discovered that the principal cause of low output in mountain areas was the lack of water and fertilizer. Thus, with a view to this question, they seriously summed up and popularized various typical experiences acquired in this district in remolding mountain areas. After more than six months' efforts, outstanding results were achieved: In this district the area of farmland capable of guaranteeing a good harvest even in the event of drought or flood was expanded by 350,000 mow, irrigation conditions were improved in 980,000 mow of farmland and the area of green manure cultivation was expanded by 220,000 mow. This effectively promoted agricultural development.

Through serious reading and assiduous practice, leading members of Anch'ing District Party Committee incessantly deepen their understanding of Chairman Mao's teaching, "Policy is the starting point of all the practical actions of a revolutionary party and manifests itself in the process and the end-result of the party's actions," and voluntarily implement the Party's guidelines and policies in their work. Last year, they organized a special investigation team for the implementation of rural economic policies which penetrated deep into 26 production brigades to conduct detailed investigation and found out facts about the execution of the Party's rural economic policies and the problems encountered. Later they convened several meetings and held a study class to raise the consciousness of the broad masses of cadres in the execution of the policies. As a result of the broad masses of basic level cadres acting strictly in accordance with the Party's policies, they have successfully mobilized the socialist activism of the broad masses of commune members, further developed the collective economy and pushed the movement of learning from Tachai in agricultural production into intensive development.

* * *

PARTY UNITY

Strengthen Party Unity and Adhere to the Revolutionary Line

- The CCP committee of P'inglu hsien consciously upholds Party solidarity and unity and gives a boost to the development of revolution and production

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 7, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Taiyüan, January 5, 1972) In conducting ideological and political line education, the Party committee of P'inglu hsien, Shansi Province, has penetratingly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's and other political swindlers' crime of wrecking the solidarity and unity of the Party in their vain attempt to overthrow the proletarian dictatorship. Unity of the "squad" of the Party committee on the basis of the principles of Mao Tse-tung's thought is consciously strengthened. Thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian line and policy in a better way is made possible. An excellent situation develops continuously in revolution and production throughout the hsien.

Acting as secretary of the Party committee of this hsien is an army cadre. In ordinary times, he pays great attention to learning from local cadres in order to strengthen the unity of army and local cadres within the Party committee. For a certain period, some comrades of the hsien Party committee, he found, made a constant practice of approaching him for instructions without paying attention to consulting and briefing the Party committee as a collective. Such a situation aroused his vigilance. He repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must make the comrades maintain continuously the style of being humble and modest and free from arrogance and rashness." He strictly demanded of himself a modest and humble style and an exemplary role in upholding the Party committee's collective leadership. Together with other members of the hsien Party committee, he conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teachings on strengthening regard for the Party and his brilliant works such as "Methods of Work of Party Committees," etc. He led in fighting self and criticizing revisionism and fighting arrogance and self-complacency. He made a point of rallying other leading members to work together and helping them to give full play to their role.

A deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee is an old cadre with local work experience behind him. But for a time lack of courage detracted from his work performance. The hsien Party committee secretary helped him apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a proper summing-up of previous experiences and lessons. Meanwhile, he gave him energetic support in his work. Last year, in formulating the yearly grain procurement and distribution program, the hsien Party committee failed to assign tasks to some communes in a very proper way. In an investigation deep in the midst of the lower levels, this deputy secretary brought this to light and he put forward a suggestion. The hsien Party committee secretary came to his immediate support and called a standing committee meeting to revise the procurement program. This made for better

handling of the relations among the state, the collective and the individual. In revolutionary practice, members of the Party committee humbly learned from each other and drew on each other's strength. Unity was strengthened. Revolutionary friendship grew.

To uphold the Party's collective leadership and strengthen Party unity, the hsien Party committee also constantly unfolded active ideological struggle. Once, the hsien Party committee decided to carry out farmland capital construction in a big way throughout the hsien. But a responsible cadre of the hsien Party committee found that some brigades had done not enough of a good job in the deep-turning of earth. Without subjecting the matter to collective Party committee discussion, he decided on a hsien-wide effort toward earth deep-turning. As a result, the original arrangements of the hsien Party committee were changed. After such a happening, he conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings. He came to understand that his own approach was incompatible with the principle of the Party's collective leadership. Even if the hsien Party committee's original arrangements had left something to be desired, he should have done nothing other than make a positive suggestion. He could in no way let his own words go. Therefore, he took the initiative in examining himself. Other leading members of the Party committee also gave him criticism and help. Everyone received education. Collective leadership of the hsien Party committee was further strengthened.

In the practice of struggle, the Party committee of P'inglu hsien came to understand that the hsien Party committee's unity was unity based on the principles of Mao Tse-tung's thought and unity aimed at the firm and thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies. Therefore, its members closely associated the reality of struggle with the conscientious study of books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and continuously raised their consciousness in execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and also their policy level.

In the Party rectification and building campaign, the leading members of the hsien Party committee showed a difference of opinion on how to cope with the mistakes of a former Party branch secretary of Ch'ients'un brigade. Several discussions failed to bring about a unanimous view. The secretary and deputy secretaries of the hsien Party committee held that only on the basis of the principles of Mao Tse-tung's thought could awareness be unified. They did not reveal their own attitude right away. They led other leading members of the hsien Party committee in the conscientious study of Chairman Mao's directives on the cadres problem. Together they went over to the brigade to make investigations and studies deep in the midst of the masses. A check and analysis was made of this cadre's whole historical background and work background. After investigations and studies, everyone realized that though he had committed some mistakes, this cadre was basically good. He must be given patient criticism and education and helped to raise his consciousness in line with Chairman Mao's guideline, "Learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones; cure the sickness to save the patient." Awareness was unified all round. Optimism results were achieved in actual practice.

On another occasion, the hsien Party committee was discussing how to further develop the mass campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture. Some people opined that the campaign had been underway for several years with the problem of the orientation and the line approaching an almost perfect solution. The main effort hereafter, in their opinion, should be directed to some concrete production-increase measures. Some other leading members held that there is no end to class struggle and two-line struggle and that while proper attention to concrete measures was important yet we must doggedly insist on placing before everything else the problem of the orientation and the line. The main responsible persons of the hsien Party committee further joined other leading members of the Party committee in going deep into the midst of different types of communes and brigades to get new facts and new problems about rural class struggle and line struggle. They found that in some communes and brigades in the campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture, there still existed such a problem as failure to pay attention to the orientation and the line. In the light of the results of investigation, the leading squad of the hsien Party committee again conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's relevant writings urging perseverance in placing politics in command. It was unanimously realized that whether a line was correct or not decided everything and that by diverting our efforts from the line and policy toward some concrete measures, we will inevitably fall on a wrong path.

With thinking unified, the members of the hsien Party committee went separately to the lower levels to help the better unfolding of the campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture. A further boost was given to the penetrating development of the movement. Last year, this hsien triumphed over unusually severe natural disasters like windstorms, floods, hailstorm, and drought, to score a grain output surpassing the highest level in history.

* * *

RURAL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

Seriously Conduct Line Education and Strengthen Building of Rural Basic-Level Party Organizations

- P'ingku hsien penetratingly unfolds revolutionary mass criticism closely associated with reality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 7, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch, January 6, 1972) In the light of the reality of the three major revolutionary struggles in the countryside, the Party committee of P'ingku hsien, Peking municipality, has continuously conducted education in ideology and political line and seriously strengthened the building of basic-level Party organizations and given play to their militant or bulwark role. An excellent situation is created in revolution and production.

In 1971, this hsien successfully beat winds, drought and a hailstorm to win an average per-mow grain output surpassing for the fourth consecutive year the target set for areas south of the Yellow River in the "National Program for Agricultural Development" and an average per-mow ginned cotton output of over 100 catties. The latter made it the first hsien claiming a per-mow ginned cotton output of 100 catties in the whole municipality.

Following the Party rectification and Party building movement, the new Party committee of P'ingku hsien took Party building as a long-term task and constantly and repeatedly worked to that end without staying content with what had been achieved. For one year, the Party organizations at various levels and the broad masses of Party members conscientiously studied books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and penetratingly unfolded a campaign for criticism of revisionism and rectification and conducted education in ideology and political line. In conducting line education, the hsien Party committee held a number of revisionism-criticism and rectification study classes and called mass criticism on-the-spot meetings. This gave a boost to the deepening and sustained development of mass revolutionary criticism in rural basic-level Party organizations. The broad masses of Party members and people indignantly exposed and criticized the plot of Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers keeping in secret touch with foreign countries in a vain attempt to alter the Party's lines and policy and to change the socialist system. The remnant poisonous influence of counter-revolutionary revisionism spread by them was eliminated. Through conscientious study and mass revolutionary criticism, the broad masses of Party members and people saw the existence of sharp contrasts and made a clear distinction between materialism and idealism; between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies and the anti-Marxist line and policies of Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers; between the socialist road and the capitalist road; between what was helpful to the consolidation of the Party's leadership and what helped to break away from and weaken the Party's leadership. In this way, they further enhanced their consciousness in the execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.

Many rural Party branches studied the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism, and associated the history of intra-Party two-line struggle with the history of class struggle of their own brigades and with reality in an effort to sum up experiences, both positive and negative. This enabled the broad masses of Party members and basic-level Party cadres to receive profound education and raise their consciousness of the line.

The general Party branch of Heishuiwan brigade of the K'aoshanchi commune of this hsien held a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class devoted to the study of Chairman Mao's teachings. Old Party members and old cadres were allowed to associate personal experiences with a recollection of the positive and negative experiences involving two-line struggle in the many terms of the Party branch of a brigade.

Within the Party and among the revolutionary masses were held in succession over 120 revolutionary mass criticism meetings. It was recalled that in 1961 Liu Shao-ch'i initiated the "san-tzu i-pao" sinister trend. Some people played into his hands. As a result, grain production suffered a serious reduction, the collective suffered a setback and the commune members suffered losses.

After the socialist education movement, especially after the great proletarian cultural revolution, due to resolute implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, men changed ideologically with the change of the world. In 1970, grain output was more than twice as large as in 1961. With deep understanding acquired, members of the Party branch said, "The line decides everything. By seriously implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the Party branch can triumph; by departing from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, it is liable to commit a serious blunder and follow an evil path." Through line education, the new and old Party members of this brigade were full of vim and vigor. In class struggle, they led the masses in charging forward and attacking enemy positions. They vigorously criticized the counter-revolutionary crimes of Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers. Disruptive activities of the class enemies in the brigades in this hsien were exposed. A victory was achieved in the "one-strike and three-oppose" campaign.

In conducting line education, leading members of the Party branch of Nanpen brigade of Hsiungerhchai commune seriously studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and continuously tried to "give up the stale for the new" ideologically. They led in study, in doing labor and in fighting self and criticizing revisionism. A number of open-door rectifications were conducted to encourage criticism from the masses and stimulate the ideological revolutionization of the leading squad.

In the criticism of revisionism and rectification movement, the Party branch of Nanieht'ou brigade of Tungkaots'un commune of this hsien associated the reality of the three major revolutionary movements with the vigorous criticism of reactionary idealist transcendentalism advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers. This gave an effective boost to

ideological revolutionization and the development of production. Last year, over 50 percent of the 170 mow of cotton-growing land suffered an overdose of insecticide. Cotton growth was adversely affected. At this time, those under the influence of transcendentalist reactionary thinking directed production in a blind way and threw around ideas at random. By adopting a scientific attitude, the broad masses saved the cotton crop. At last, not only production showed no drop but a good harvest was reaped with 210-odd catties of ginned cotton to a mow.

In criticizing Liu Shao-ch'i's and other political swindlers' reactionary fallacies, all said in chorus, "Genuine knowledge originates from practice. The masses are the real heroes. By departing from practice and from the masses, no genius can get anywhere." With the basic-level Party organizations throughout the hsien conducting line education in a penetrating way, the broad masses of Party members enhanced their consciousness of continuous revolution. Their enthusiasm for promoting revolution and stimulating production ran very high. Some time after the autumn of 1971, the people's communes in various areas formulated plans for the further unfolding of the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. Throughout the hsien was whipped up an upsurge in winter farmland capital construction focusing on land levelling.

With a view to the further firm implementation of the task of consolidating the proletarian dictatorship at every basic level unit, the Party committee of P'ingku hsien strengthened with emphasis the ideological building of some backward commune and brigade Party organizations and especially their leading squads. In 1971, a total of 77 brigades became the focus of attention of the hsien Party committee and the Party committees of various communes. Thanks to strengthened Party branch building and the fully developed militant or bulwark role of a Party organization, these brigades underwent remarkable changes, some of them subsequently joined the advanced ranks.

After the establishment of the new Party committee of the Changkuochuang commune of this hsien, its leading squad showed lack of uniformity in action. This interfered with the Party's centralized leadership. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy thus failed to get implemented in a proper and solid way. A handful of class enemies availed themselves of this opportunity to stir up trouble. In some brigades, capitalist spontaneous tendencies reared their heads. The hsien Party committee sent up a Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team to help this commune arouse the masses to the full in striking a telling blow at the disruptive activities of the class enemies. Capitalist tendencies were criticized. Meanwhile, through class struggle and two-line struggle, the commune Party committee strengthened its own building in a practical way to achieve revolutionization. In succession three open-door rectifications were launched. This enabled the leading squad of the Party committee to strengthen regard for the Party and strengthen revolutionary unity. A very rapid change came over the features of the commune.

Now, in this commune, a mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture is developing vigorously. Summer-harvested grain output for 1971 showed an increase of 48 percent compared with 1970. A good harvest was also achieved in autumn with the natural disasters of wind and drought licked.

In conducting line education, the Party committee of P'ingku hsien has constantly summed up and popularized basic-level Party organizations' experience involving line education and strengthened ideological construction. Since the Party rectification in 1968, the Party branch of the Houlochuang brigade of this hsien has all along devoted itself to open-door rectification and line education for the benefit of Party members and cadres and continuously strengthened the fighting power of the Party.

In the autumn of 1971, this brigade was hit by a serious hailstorm. Crops came close to being all ruined. In the face of a serious natural disaster, the Party branch displayed a dogged fighting will. Its members led Party members and the masses in developing the revolutionary spirit of "not bowing to the Tai Mountains resting on our heads." United as one they fought side by side. Multiple difficulties were overcome. Wheat was made to grow luxuriantly to produce a good yield. A foundation was laid for the reaping of a bumper harvest for 1972.

The experience of the Houlochuang brigade Party branch was popularized by the hsien Party committee. Now Party organizations of many communes and brigades have established a system for regular open-door rectification. In June last year, at a hsien-wide Party's organizational work conference, the hsien Party committee summed up and popularized the experience of Huangsungku commune in giving Party members Party lessons. This encouraged the establishment of a Party lesson system by many communes.

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COMMERCIAL SERVICES

Raise the Awareness of Line Struggle and Continue To Improve Attitude of Service

by

Shang Yeh-wen (商业文)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 6, 1972)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the broad masses of workers in commercial departments seriously read Marxist, Leninist and Chairman Mao's books, penetratingly develop a movement to repudiate revisionism and conduct rectification, further raise their awareness of class struggle and line struggle, clarify the political orientation of socialist commerce of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, incessantly improve their service to customers, and improve the quality of their service.

Commercial departments in various localities conscientiously implement the guideline of "developing economy and guaranteeing supply," think in the same way the workers, peasants and soldiers think, feel anxious about the same things which the workers, peasants and soldiers are anxious about, proceed from reality, adjust business hours, set up day-and-night shops and morning-and-evening service departments, increase the variety of service, increase the variety of commodities handled, lower the minimum lot of retail sales, energetically develop repair services, practice "repairs and servicing with sales," increase purchase and sales agents in rural areas, and set up commercial service points on a trial basis in factories, offices, schools, and settlements located far away from shops. Commercial departments in many areas initiated mobile service and penetrated deep into the streets, rural areas, villages, factories, and construction sites to try their best to satisfy the needs of the workers, peasants and soldiers. As a result, a vigorous revolutionary atmosphere can be seen everywhere on the commercial front.

However, we must also realize that in some shops the service is still not good enough and the quality of service not high enough. In the meantime, some of the comrades still have some erroneous ideas.

"There is no future for commercial workers who have to wait on people." This theory of "commercial work is lowly" is erroneous.

The "theory of commercial work is lowly" confuses socialist commerce with capitalist commerce. On the surface, capitalist commerce also seems to be "You buy and I sell." But in reality it is through this "buying" and "selling" that the capitalist entrepreneurs get the surplus value created by the working class during the process of production and the commercial capitalists obtain their profit. Furthermore, commercial capitalists cruelly exploited the small producers and the broad masses of working people by buying cheap and selling dear, adulterating their goods, hoarding, speculating, etc. A

sign saying "We cheat neither the young nor the old" could often be found in old Chinese shops, but in reality what they did was dirty cheating and extortion. As Engels pointed out, capitalist commerce was "legalized cheating" in which "immoral methods are adopted to score immoral goals." ("Outline of Critique of Political Economy") Capitalist commerce left a bad impression in the heads of the masses of people.

Today in our society, the system of man exploiting man has been destroyed and the nature of commerce has also been changed fundamentally. Socialist commerce is an important front in socialist revolution and socialist construction as well as a bridge which connects industry with agriculture and producers with consumers. Work performed by commercial workers is necessary in the society. Without their work, it will be impossible to transform production into consumption (including consumption in production and consumption in everyday life). Stalin pointed out: "In order to activate national economic life and to stimulate industry and agriculture to raise their output incessantly, we need another condition, namely: an expanded flow of commodities between urban and rural areas, between various regions throughout the country and between the various sectors of national economy." ("Consolidated Report on the Work of the Central Committee of the CPSU[B] Delivered at the 17th Congress of the Party") Under the condition of socialism, it is through the bridge of commerce that the many materials and raw materials needed for industrial and agricultural production are supplied, that the needs for the daily life of the people in cities and rural areas are satisfied, and that the entire national economy is developed incessantly.

The broad masses of commercial workers put it very properly: "Industrial and cultural commodities are exchanged through us, daily necessities of the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers are supplied by us and many aspects of the Party's concern over the people are realized through us." Then how can we say "commercial work is lowly"?

The "theory of commercial work is lowly" also confuses serving the people in the new society with "waiting on people" in the old society. In the old society all working people including commercial workers were oppressed, exploited and discriminated against. They were looked upon by the landlords and the bourgeoisie as slaves waiting on people.

Today in our society commercial workers have been emancipated politically and economically. The time of enslavement and discrimination has gone forever. Socialist commerce is a new type of commerce serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and its object of service is the broad masses of people, particularly the workers, peasants and soldiers. Under the socialist system, exchange of commodities embodies the revolutionary comradely relationship of mutual assistance and cooperation among the working people. Our work is respected by the masses of people. Then how can we compare this with "waiting on people" in the old society?

If we call serving the people "waiting on people," then people of all trades in our country are directly or indirectly "waiting on people."

In a socialist society, commercial work is as glorious a revolutionary work as industrial or agricultural work. The only difference is in the social division of work. We must resolutely struggle together with the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers against the erroneous idea of looking lightly upon commercial work!

"Service to the workers, peasants and soldiers need not have to be very refined." This way of looking at the workers, peasants and soldiers contains contempt toward them.

Different classes have different standards of "refinement." What the bourgeoisie looks for is such styles of management as servility and such filthy things as needed by its corrupt way of life. The workers, peasants and soldiers not only do not care for such styles but in fact should throw them onto the garbage heap of history. What the workers, peasants and soldiers need is the socialist style of management and an abundance and a great variety of revolutionized and popularized commodities. As industrial and agricultural production develops and the people's standard of living rises, the workers, peasants and soldiers need not only economical items but also some high-class commodities. The viewpoints that "the workers, peasants and soldiers only eat at big mess halls" and "low price means popularization" are wrong.

We should increase the variety of commodities, expand the sphere of service and keep the market abundantly supplied to satisfy the diversified needs of the workers, peasants and soldiers. We should also use the viewpoint of class analysis in examining the traditional items of service and features of management of the past. As long as they are not reactionary, ugly and corrupt, we should inherit them critically, absorb the good points, eliminate the bad points, weed out the old and usher in the new. Many of the traditional items of various styles and many of the various features of traditional management are welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers, which should not be allowed to become lost. To consider indiscriminately that all past traditions and features "serve the small number of bourgeoisie" and reject them categorically is a tendency which appears to be "Leftist" but is actually rightist and must be corrected.

"Since popularization is favored, there is no need to acquire techniques." This "theory of technique being useless" is another expression of contempt of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Is technique really "useless"? Yes, past techniques catering to the needs of the bourgeoisie such as cutting wild hair styles and making eccentric clothes are indeed no longer useful. However, skills for serving the workers, peasants and soldiers are greatly useful and have a bright future. We must not only have a red heart devoted to serving the workers, peasants and soldiers but also be capable of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers. If we do not know our commodities and do not grasp the skill of service, we shall be unable to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers well.

Some of the comrades are unwilling to learn professional skills because they still fail to differentiate between learning skills for the sake of revolution and "technology first" and think that learning skills means "technology first" peddled by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i was for advocating expertness without redness in a vain attempt to lead people onto the evil road of revisionism. However, repudiation of Technology first" does not mean we do not want skill. We must learn our skill for the sake of revolution and "continuously improve our skill" like Comrade Bethune.

The key which controls the attitude and quality of service lies in the leadership. Some comrades, under the influence of counter-revolutionary revisionist preposterous theories advocated by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, make politics antagonistic to work, pay no attention to work, fail to link the attitude and quality of service with ideology and leave them out of the schedule of routine work. This is obviously wrong.

Chairman Mao taught us: Politics is the commander and the soul. "Politics should be unified with economy and politics should also be unified with technology. This is undoubtedly a universal truth." Politics should command work but must not replace work. Putting work aside is in reality doing away with the role played by politics in command.

Chairman Mao taught us: "Whom do we serve is a fundamental question, a question of principle." Improvement of the attitude toward service and elevation of the quality of service are an important part of the content of the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation on the commercial front and are an important question concerning the road which commercial work follows and the kind of people which commercial work serves. The attitude toward service and the quality of service directly affect industrial and agricultural production, the life of the people, the worker-peasant alliance, as well as the international prestige of our country. Leaderships at various levels in commercial departments must persevere in proletarian politics in command, closely combine the work of improving the attitude toward service and the elevation of the quality of service with various current political movements, practice over-all planning and over-all arrangement and grasp this work well realistically.

The question of attitude toward service and the quality of service is in the final analysis a question of feeling toward the workers, peasants and soldiers, in other words a question of world outlook. Leaderships at various levels must firmly grasp the education for the broad masses of workers in ideology and the political line, organize them to study Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought seriously, go deep into factories and rural areas to take part in the three great revolutionary struggles, raise the consciousness in line struggle, remold the world outlook and move the standpoint over to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Leaderships at various levels must go deep into reality to conduct investigation and study and incessantly sum up experience. For instance, when we learn from the advanced we must learn the basic experience of the advanced units in grasping education in ideology and the political line instead of

learning from them just in form. When we increase the variety of commodities handled and expand the items of services rendered, we must concentrate on one trade but practice comprehensive management. When we improve the style of service, we must combine our service within and without the shop but giving first priority to service within the shop, and provide service at the customers' door. When we extend the business hours, we must do it in accordance with the needs of the workers, peasants and soldiers and with the local conditions. When we repair and utilize unserviceable equipment, we must do it actively ourselves as well as mobilize the masses and organize various departments to engage in it.

In one word, we must be realistic, zealous and persevering in our work. Leaderships at various levels must show concern over the livelihood of their workers, pay attention to the combination of work and leisure, solve problems of the workers which need be solved urgently so that the broad masses of workers can always maintain their vigorous revolutionary zeal and revolutionary energy. This is the only way incessantly to improve the attitude toward service, raise the quality of service and better serve proletarian politics, better serve industrial and agricultural production and better serve the workers, peasants and soldiers.

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STEEL PRODUCTION

Our Country's Iron and Steel Industry Triumphantly Overfulfills This Year's Production Plans

- A great victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 31, 1971)

(NCNA December 30) Our country's iron and steel industry production has triumphantly overfulfilled state plans for this year, the first year of the 4th Five-Year Plan for developing the national economy, and the iron and steel industrial front has shown a new leap forward situation. This is a great victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Since the start of this year and with warm concern shown by the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, the broad mass of workers, cadres and technical personnel on our country's iron and steel industrial front have conscientiously and thoroughly implemented Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line under the leadership of the Party committees of various provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, and thoroughly implemented Chairman Mao's directive concerning the "Constitution of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company," bringing about a better and better situation in iron and steel production. This year's total steel output of the whole country increased by 18 percent over last year, and that of rolled steel products and pig iron increased by 15 and 23 percent respectively over last year. The quality was improved and the variety of rolled steel products also showed an increase, with relatively greater increase in steel sheet materials and tubings. The achievement in our country's iron and steel industry was a result of the resolute implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, and this explains that "Whether or not the ideological and political lines are correct determines everything." Only by doing things according to Chairman Mao's directives can we win victories in all undertakings.

The development of our country's iron and steel industry went through a fierce struggle between the two lines and traversed a tortuous path. In 1958, under the illumination of the brilliant Party general line formulated by Chairman Mao for building socialism, the people of our country displayed a high spirit and aspiration to begin a vigorous mass movement to develop iron and steel production, enabling the iron and steel industry to make a great leap forward and greater progress. However, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in the metallurgical departments did their utmost to push the counter-revolutionary revisionist line as well as various reactionary guidelines such as "dictatorship in every channel," "big, foreign, and comprehensive," and "grasping the middle to actuate the two ends," bringing serious damage and interference in the iron and steel industry. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, political swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type continued to sabotage Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies from the Right or the "Left" in form but Right in substance, sabotaging iron and steel production and causing serious damage.

The great proletarian cultural revolution smashed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by political swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, won a great victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and brought a revolutionary scene of vitality to our country's iron and steel industrial front.

Since the start of 1971, workers, cadres and technical personnel on the iron and steel industrial front have adhered to Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Carry out education in ideology and political line" in the Party, conscientiously studied Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and studied Chairman Mao's series of instructions concerning industrial construction. In the light of the history of the struggle between the two lines in the iron and steel industry, they penetratingly criticized revisionism and rectified the style of work, relentlessly criticized idealist transcendentalism pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the humanism of the landlord bourgeoisie as well as the theory of the dying out of class struggle. The broad mass of iron and steel workers used their personal experience to indignantly expose and criticize the criminal acts of these swindlers in sabotaging the iron and steel industry and made a decision to recover lost time caused by the delays.

They remarked: "We aspire to become people of consciousness, handle things with consciousness, never waver in face of heavy tasks, and never submit to difficulties." With high spirit and aspiration, they discarded the reactionary guideline of "grasping the middle in order to actuate the two ends," and waged a vigorous battle of mining throughout the country. This battle effectively urged the iron and steel industry to make brisk development with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

At present, a large number of enterprises, including steel plants in Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, the Anshan Steel Company, the Shoutu Steel Company, the Penki Steel Plant, the Maanshan Steel Plant, the Taiyuan Steel Plant, the Wuhan Steel Plant, the Chungking Steel Plant, the Tangshan Steel Plant, the Dairen Steel Plant, the Hsiangtan Iron and Steel Plant, the Tayeh Steel Plant and the Kweiyang Steel Plant all fulfilled the state's steel production plans ahead of schedule; and new features have emerged from the iron and steel industry.

Chairman Mao taught us: "A dual-activism is better than a single activism," and "Let local concerns handle more matters under the unified planning of the Central government." Under the guidance of this directive of Chairman Mao, our country's iron and steel industry broke down the heavy shackle of "dictatorship in every channel," fully manifested both central and local activism under the unified leadership of the Party, implemented the guideline of walking on two legs in the simultaneous development of large, medium-sized and small industries as well as the simultaneous development of indigenous and foreign methods, further arousing local activism in developing the iron and steel industry.

Party committees of many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have strengthened leadership over iron and steel production, principal responsible comrades personally squatted-at-the-spot in the mountains and in factories, and elite cadres were dispatched to strengthen leadership organizations of iron and steel enterprises. Under the unified leadership of the Party committees at various levels, many large iron and steel enterprises endeavored to tap production potentials, making great progress in production and further developing the role of the backbone. Since the beginning of this year, the Penki Steel Company, the Anshan Steel Company, the Shoutu Steel Company, the Shanghai Steel Company, the Maanshan Steel Company and other large enterprises have made speedy progress in technical innovations. The broad workers of the Penki Steel Company tapped production potential of the old mines, enabling various major production links such as ore mining, ore dressing, sintering, machine repairs, and iron smelting to universally reach or surpass the designed standards, enabling the self-sufficiency rate of spare equipment and spare parts of mining equipment to exceed 90 percent, realizing self-sufficiency in iron ore and providing the furnaces with fine ore materials so as to insure stable output and high output.

The iron and steel workers of Shanghai devised various means to overcome difficulties, succeeded in the trial production of 360 new varieties of rolled steel products this year, enabling the Shanghai iron and steel industry to become a metallic material base of a certain technological standard and to provide a relatively complete range of varieties and specifications. In the course of tapping production potentials this year, Anshan Steel Company summed up and popularized the high-speed steel-refining method of the No. 5 open-hearth furnace of the No. 1 steel plant, shortening the average time for refining one furnace of steel by one hour, greatly raising the steel output of the open-hearth furnaces. At present, the daily steel output level of the Anshan Steel Company is 25 percent higher than during the first half of this year. Shoutu Steel Plant used Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking to guide technical innovation, summed up a set of experiences in refining steel with a oxygen top-blast rotary box, raising the utilization duration of the rotary furnaces by a total capacity of 230 furnaces. These advanced experiences acquired by the workers are at present being popularized in many iron and steel plants in the country.

As a result of the implementation of the guideline of walking on two legs, various places in the country have made progress in "small, indigenous, and massive" iron and steel undertakings. This year, output levels of small and medium-sized iron and steel enterprises increased with large margins, the iron ore, pig iron and steel they produced all rose more than 40 percent compared with last year, thus becoming a strong contingent in developing our country's iron and steel industry.

On the basis of these rapid developments, various places relentlessly grasped work to consolidate the "small, indigenous and massive" iron and steel undertakings, resulting in the emergence of a group of advanced units which produced high output of high quality at low consumption.

The Yentai "small steel complex" of Shantung Province set up its own raw material supply base, built its ore-dressing and sintering plants, providing "fine food" for the small blast furnaces. At the same time, it also strengthened enterprise management, raising the technical and economic standards of the small blast furnaces such as the utilization co-efficient, the coking ratio, and the rate of standardization of pig iron near or even higher than those of some big blast furnaces, thus providing invaluable experience to the successful operation of small iron and steel enterprises.

Linhsia Iron Plant in Kansu Province changed the previous "three highs and one low" (high sulphuric content of pig iron, high rate of coke, high cost and low quality) into "three lows and one high" (low sulphuric content, low rate of coking, low cost and high quality), enabling this small iron plant to make greater and greater progress.

Workers of the Changting Iron Mine in Hailin hsien, Heilungkiang Province, utilized simple and inadequate equipment, adopted indigenous methods, and carried out technical innovations, realizing indigenous mechanization and semi-mechanization of excavation, transport, loading and unloading in order to eliminate heavy physical labor, creating experience in developing small mines from indigenous methods to foreign methods and from small scales to large scales.

This year, the broad masses of cadres and masses resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's directive: "Develop the mining industry," elevated the development of mining production to the height of line struggle in order to understand it, and waged a vigorous battle to open mines with determination and strenuous effort. The mining workers waged a battle on barren mountains and high peaks all the year round, braved sweltering heat and severe cold to battle against the earth and to seize treasures from nature, making new contributions to the development of the iron and steel industry.

Hantan Metallurgical Mining Company and the Hainan Iron Mine all fulfilled their annual iron ore production plans ahead of schedule. The volume of hewing and cutting in the iron mines of the whole country increased by 22 percent over last year, the output of iron ore increased 26 percent over last year, and the annual production level of key mines reached the highest level in ten years. New mine construction also made speedy progress. At present, a batch of large iron mines, ore dressing plants and sintering plants are either under construction or have been put into operation, and the newly increased capacity in ore mining, ore dressing and sintering have exceeded the historic highest level. The construction of small and medium-sized iron mines is even faster. The running of mines by the masses have scored good achievement in Tsunhua hsien and Wu-an hsien in Hopei Province, Fanchang hsien in Anhwei Province, Yunfu hsien in Kwangtung Province, Popai hsien in the Kwangsi Chuang Nationality Autonomous Region, and Anhsi hsien in Kansu Province. Following the progress made in the construction of mines, over ten provinces and municipalities in the country, including Kiangsu, Hopei, Anhwei, and Shantung, have basically become self-sufficient in iron ore.

In the face of the excellent situation, the broad masses of workers, cadres and technical personnel on the iron and steel industrial front of our country are determined to oppose arrogance and shun complacency, continue their effort and closely unite around the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, and resolutely and thoroughly implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line as well as his series of policies and guidelines. They are determined to grasp the big battle of opening mines through to the end, energetically raise quality, increase varieties, lower costs, relentlessly grasp the consolidation and elevation of the "small, indigenous and massive" enterprises so as to greet the new fighting tasks of 1972 and to make greater contribution to our country's socialist revolution and socialist construction.

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BIOGRAPHIC DATA

Peking Holds Solemn Ceremony To Pay Last Respects to Comrade Chen Yi

Great Leader Chairman Mao Attends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1972)

comrade chen yi, member of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china, vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china and concurrently foreign minister, vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference and vice-chairman of the national defence council, passed away on january 6, 1972 in peking at the age of 71. he contracted carcinoma of intestine and failed to respond to all medical treatment.

a solemn ceremony was held this afternoon at the auditorium of the papaoshan cemetery of fallen revolutionaries to pay last respects to comrade chen yi.

our great leader chairman mao attended the ceremony. he expressed his cordial sympathy for members of comrade chen yi's family comrade chang chien and her children, and encouraged them to work hard in the service of the people.

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, accompanied by ker meas, acting director of the office of the head of state, attended the ceremony on special invitation.

also attending the ceremony were:

soong ching ling, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china;

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, and chiang ching, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao and li hsien-nien, members, and chi teng-kuei, li teh-sheng and wang tung-hsing, alternate members, of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee.

hsu hsiang-chien and nieh jung-chen, vice-chairmen of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee;

kuo mo-jo and ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and

fu tso-yi and pebala geilieh-namje, vice-chairmen of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference.

at the centre of the hall where the memorial ceremony took place was a portrait of late comrade chen yi and the urn containing his ashes covered with the flag of the chinese communist party. in the hall were wreaths presented by our great leader chairman mao, the party central committee, and leading members of the party and state soong ching ling, tung pi-wu, chou en-lai, kang sheng, chu teh, ho hsiang-ning and others.

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, also presented a wreath.

there were also wreaths presented by the state council, the military commission of the party central committee, the national committee of the c.p.p.c.c., leading organs of the party, government and army, the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, presided over the ceremony.

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and premier of the state council, made a memorial speech (full text of the speech to be released separately).

also present were: members and alternate members of the c.p.c. central committee now in peking: wang chen, wang hung-kun, wang shu-sneng, wang hui-chiu, wang hsin-ting, teng ying-chao, liu wei, liu hsien-chuan, hua kuo-feng, chen shih-chu, li chiang, li chen, li fu-chun, wu teh, chang tsai-chien, chang yun-yi, chang ta-chih, chang chih-ming, chang ting-cheng, chang yi-hsiang, su ching, hsiao ching-kuang, yu chiu-li, keng piao, tsao li-huai, tseng shan, peng shao-hui, su yu, tsai chang, teng hai-ching, fang yi, wu chung, chang ling-pin, yang chun-sheng, chao chi-min, tang liang, kuo yu-feng, huang wen-ming, huang tso-chen and huang chih-yung;

leading members of the various general departments, services and arms of the p.l.a., the science and technology commission for national defence of the p.l.a., the academy of military science, the military and political academy, the p.l.a. peking units, the peking garrison and other p.l.a. departments chen chi-teh, tien wei-hsin, chang hsien-yueh, feng yung-shun, chou hsi-han, wu hsin-chuan, yao kuo-min, li chia-yi, li chen, hu chi-tsai, sung wei-shih, lo hua-sheng, chou shih-chung, li tsai-shan, yen kuei-yao, ho kuang-hua, sung shih-lun, liu chung, tung chao, chang yun-lung, kuo peng, chen cheng-hsiang and wang cheng;

leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee and government departments, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other departments wang liang-en, chang yao-tzu, yang teh-chung, jen yun-chung, shen chien, feng hsuan, yang yu-heng, liu hung-hsien, chang hsiang-shan, chi peng-fei, li yao-wen, chiao kuan-hua, han nien-lung, ma wen-po, wang hai-jung, chen teh-ho, pai hsiang-kuo, wu teh-feng, hsiao yu-ming, peng lin, shih tzu-tsai, ku kuang-shan, pan yu-hung, sun hsiao-feng, liu hung-chang, hsieh pei-yi, liu hsiang-ping, wu ching-tung, liu chien-kung, cheng ping-nien, wu pao-hua, wang chun-ching, liu tung-hsin, hsieh li-fu, wang kuo-chuan, ting hsi-lin, li meng-hua, kang ke-ching, lin chia-mei and yu li-chun;

members of the n.p.c. standing committee shih liang, chu liang-tsai, wu yu-hsuan, chi fang and hu yu-chih;

members of the standing committee of the national committee of the c.p.p.c.c. chang hsi-jo, chou pei-yuan and chu tu-nan; and

members of the national defence council liu fei and li ming-yang.

friends of comrade chen yi also attended the ceremony.

attending were also functionaries of departments under the c.p.c. central committee and government departments and cadres and fighters of the offices and units of the p.l.a. stationed in peking, totalling more than 1,500.

soong ching ling, chou en-lai, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, chu teh, liu po-cheng, li hsien-nien, chi teng-kuei, li teh-sheng, wang tung-hsing, hsu

hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, li fu-chun, kuo mo-jo, hua kuo-feng and wu teh as well as other leading members of the party, government and army paid last respects to comrade chen yi's remains at the hospital. also paying last respects were liao cheng-chih, hua lo-keng, lo shu-chang, jung yi-jen, wang yeh-chiu, chao pu-chu and others.

party and state leaders went to the hospital to see comrade chen yi when he was seriously ill.

Comrade Chou En-lai's Speech at Memorial Ceremony for Comrade Chen Yi

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech made by comrade chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, at the memorial ceremony for comrade chen yi:

filled with grief, we mourn comrade chen yi's decease.

comrade chen yi was a member of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china and concurrently foreign minister, vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference and vice-chairman of the national defence council. all medical treatment was to no avail for the carcinoma of the intestine suffered by comrade chen yi during his sick leave and he passed away at 23:55 hours, january 6, 1972, at the age of 71.

comrade chen yi joined the chinese communist youth league in 1922 and the chinese communist party in 1923. he joined the chinese workers' and peasants' red army in 1927. during the period of the red army he served as division and army corps commander, commander and concurrently political commissar of the kiangsi military area; during the period of the war of resistance against japanese aggression he served as commander of the first detachment of the new fourth army and acting commander of the new fourth army; during the war of liberation, he served as commander of the central china field army, commander of the eastern china field army and commander of the eastern china military area and concurrently commander of the third field army. among the posts he held after nation-wide liberation was mayor of shanghai.

comrade chen yi was an outstanding member of the communist party of china and a staunch fighter of the chinese people. over the decades, both in the

protracted revolutionary wars and in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, comrade chen yi kept on fighting and working hard in the service of the people under the leadership of chairman mao and the party central committee.

the death of comrade chen yi has bereft us of a veteran comrade-in-arms and a veteran comrade. it is a great loss to our party and our army. with deep grief, we express condolences on his death. we should learn from comrade chen yi his revolutionary spirit and transform our grief into strength. under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao and under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line we should be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, and strive to fulfil our new fighting tasks at home and abroad and win new, greater victories.

comrade chen yi, may you rest in peace exclamation

MASS INDOCTRINATION

Northeast China City Party Committee Deepens Education in Political Line

(NCNA-English Harbin, Jan. 11, 1972)

the shuangyashan municipal committee of the chinese communist party has deepened education in ideology and political line to raise the people's consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and ensure that all work advances victoriously along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

revolution and production in this major coal centre in the northeast's heilungkiang province have gone well since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution. since the founding of this northeast china municipal party committee, the leading members have studied works of marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao's works in connection with existing problems. they led special teams in conducting investigations and study in basic units and summing up their experience in grasping revolution and promoting production. this made people work more consciously in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line and strengthened party leadership.

the leading members received education when investigating the changes in a coal mine in the linghsi mines. production was erratic before the cultural revolution because the revolutionary enthusiasm of the workers was not brought into play due to the influence of "production first", "material incentives" and other counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies of liu shao-chi. the cultural revolution saw the cadres and workers made an earnest study of chairman mao's teachings on the need for politics to command production. they criticized liu shao-chi's fallacies and raised their consciousness of the struggle between

the two lines. as a result, they made significant achievements in production. but some cadres for a time developed another wrong tendency, that of talking about politics while neglecting production. this again hampered the enthusiasm of the workers. after studying chairman mao's related teachings, the cadres made real efforts to put proletarian politics in command and grasp political work in relation to production. the mine improved. it overfulfilled its production tasks month after month and year after year, and became an advanced unit in the mining area.

from this case, the leading members of the municipal party committee saw that there has always been a struggle between the two lines on the question of handling the relation between politics and vocational work and between revolution and production. they seriously studied lenin's teaching on the relation between political and economical matters and chairman mao's teaching "the relationship between being red and being expert, between politics and vocational work, constitutes a unity of opposites. it is imperative to oppose the tendency of paying no attention to politics. it is necessary, on the one hand, to criticize armchair politicians and, on the other, to criticize practical workers who have lost their bearings." they invited cadres and workers from the coal mine to relate their experience in correctly handling the relation between politics and technical work. they went into the pits to work alongside the workers, and criticized the metaphysical views of liu shao-chi and other swindlers who opposed the dialectical materialist method of handling the relation between politics and production and set politics and production against each other. under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, the leading members consciously used politics to command and promote production. revolution and production in the city steadily improved.

while making plans to develop the local iron and steel industry, the municipal party committee studied dialectical materialism and chairman mao's teachings on the dialectical relations among the various branches of the national economy, and recalled the struggle between the two lines in developing china's iron and steel industry. because of the influence of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the city once tried to develop this industry by grasping smelting to the neglect of expanding mining. this hampered the growth of the industry. this time they followed chairman mao's teaching and put mining in first place. the leading members relied on the masses and mobilized them to find iron ore reserves. after one year's hard efforts, they set up a raw material base for the iron and steel industry, including mining, ore dressing, sintering and coking. on this basis they built new blast furnaces. this created conditions for developing the industry.

VETERINARY SERVICE

Network of Veterinary Stations on Inner Mongolian Grasslands

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Jan. 11, 1972)

a network of veterinary stations was set up in recent years in the stock-raising areas of the inner mongolian autonomous region under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. it has effectively prevented and controlled animal diseases and promoted livestock production. total number of animals in the region is more than four times that recorded in the first years after liberation.

before liberation, animal diseases were rampant in the stock-raising areas due to the plunder and sabotage by the japanese imperialist aggressors, kuomintang reactionaries and feudal herdowners. hundreds of thousands of animals died of diseases annually. livestock breeding declined steadily.

animal husbandry in the region has developed rapidly since liberation under the wise leadership of the chinese communist party and chairman mao. the state has paid great attention to veterinary work. it set up higher and secondary institutions which trained a great number of veterinaries. the inner mongolian institute of agriculture and animal husbandry alone has trained more than 2,000 veterinaries.

however, veterinary work was held back under the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and his agents in inner mongolia. they relied solely on a few "experts" and professional veterinaries and were blind to the herdsmen's initiative. in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle herdsmen and veterinaries of all nationalities earnestly studied chairman mao's teaching "the mass movement is necessary in all work. things won't go without the mass movement." they relentlessly criticized liu shao-chi's revisionist line and launched a mass campaign to prevent and control animal diseases. the veterinaries broke with the old practice of letting the veterinary alone treat animal diseases and passed their knowledge to the herdsmen. through running short-term courses, they have trained more than 50,000 part-time veterinaries among herdsmen.

in wushen banner of ikh chao league, which used to be plagued with animal diseases, the veterinaries went to the pastures to treat animal diseases while passing on veterinary knowledge to the herdsmen. they helped develop veterinary work on a mass scale quickly. the banner has now more than 700 part-time veterinaries.

every production team in inner mongolia now has one to three veterinaries. moreover, ordinary herdsmen can also treat common animal diseases.

widespread work in prevention and control of animal diseases stimulates research in veterinary science. scientific research workers in this field have in the past few years conscientiously studied chairman mao's works and gone to work on the grasslands. together with

the poor and lower-middle herdsmen, they studied why and how animal diseases occurred and summed up the herdsmen's experience in preventing and treating them, thus achieving good results in their researches. quick diagnosing methods and new methods of treatment have been worked out for a dozen or more animal diseases in various parts of the region. animals used to be given vaccine injections one by one and this took up a great amount of manpower. now disease prevention for animals can be achieved by means of treated fodder and drinking water.

the region's production of animal medicines has also gone up. huhehot, capital of the autonomous region, has a large factory which turns out more than 20 animal medicines including vaccines and serum. smaller factories of this kind spread in various leagues and banners.

POWER INDUSTRY

China's Power Industry Tops 1971 State Plan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1972)

china's power industry completed the 1971 national state plan 15 days ahead of schedule. the increased output set an all-time record, surpassing that of 1970 by 18 per cent. the workers, cadres and technicians of the industry achieved this under the guidance of the line of unity for victory of the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party. they made energetic efforts to develop production in the mass movement to learn from taching, national pace-setter in industry.

led by the party committees in the localities, the party organizations at all levels in 1971 conscientiously carried out chairman mao's instruction "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism". they led the workers, cadres and technicians in making a serious study of works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao while carrying out education in ideology and political line. they led them in criticizing the reactionary fallacy of setting politics against economy peddled by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. as a result, the people heightened their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. the party organizations at all levels persistently place revolution in command of production, strengthened leadership over economic work, improved management of enterprises and developed the revolution and production in the power industry.

many power plants brought the role of veteran workers and technicians into fuller play, who made technical innovations on power-generating equipment in a well-led and planned way. this enabled many plants to increase output. the volume of power obtained this way in 1971 was equal to more than half last year's output of newly commissioned equipment.

capital construction also made big progress. conscientiously carrying out the principle which chairman mao has advanced of walking on two legs in building industry, the localities gave priority to key state projects and simultaneously made efforts to arouse the masses and rely on them to build small power stations. the results were fruitful. having put a number of big and medium-sized hydro-electric power stations and thermal power plants into operation, szechwan, kweichow, hupeh and kiangsu provinces and the tibet and ningsia autonomous regions reported from 39 to 80 per cent more power supply than in 1970. the mass movement to start local small power stations gained momentum. kwangtung province alone last year completed small hydro-electric power stations with a total capacity of 100,000 kilowatts, surpassing that of 1970 by 40 per cent.

workers in peking, hunan and kansu, through repeated practice, succeeded in raising line voltage of 110 kilovolt under live wire conditions without halting supply. this technical innovation decreases losses, doubles power transmission capacity and saves enormous amounts of money. workers and technicians in peking, shanghai, hupeh and hunan cooperated in improving designs. they boldly applied technical innovations and improved a transformer station, cutting the floor space. the new station used only 50 per cent as much material as old ones. the new design is used in other parts of china.

the workers also cooperated closely with the users under the unified leadership of the party committees. relying on the masses, they adopted planned supply to make more efficient use of power. the power saved throughout the country last year was equal to the annual outout of a 700,000 kilowatt power-generating unit.

SUGARCANE PRODUCTION

Sugarcane Output Up in Southwest China Province

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jan. 11, 1972)

implementing the principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", szechwan province in southwest china brought its sugarcane output up by one-fourth last year compared with 1970, in addition to its increased grain output.

szechwan is one of china's major sugarcane producers. in guiding sugarcane production, the communist party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in the province have in the past several years conscientiously implemented the party's related principles and policies and brought into full play the initiative of the commune members. the people's communes and production brigades in general extended their sugarcane acreage and improved the quality.

the peichiang area, a famous sugarcane producer, last year extended the acreage and popularized good strains. the per-hectare yield rose to 33.2 tons last year as against the 28.8 tons in 1970. quality also improved.

while developing grain production, the province also reclaimed barren slopes and dried river beds to grow sugarcane. hilly santai county transformed large tracts of land on the banks of the peichiang river in two winters and springs between 1969 and 1971. the 400 hectares of sugarcane fields opened on the river banks yielded a good harvest last year following careful management.

the workers at sugar refineries in the province are making efforts to fulfil state production plans with regard to quantity, quality and reducing consumption of material.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Sihanouk Writes Letter of Condolence to Comrade Chang Chien on Comrade Chen Yi's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, wrote a letter in his own hand on january 8 to comrade chang chien, widow of comrade chen yi, expressing his deep condolences on comrade chen yi's death.

the letter reads:

my wife, princess monique, and i have learned with immense grief the sorrowful news of the decease of his excellency marshal chen yi, minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china, a great and devoted friend of the khmer people and their head of state and a firm supporter of the just cause of the anti-imperialist kingdom of cambodia with china as its number one friend.

at this moment of grief, please allow me, respected madame, to express to you through this letter and in the name of the khmer people, their national united front and their government of national union of cambodia, and in my own name and in the name of my wife and my family, our deepest condolences and profound respect, heart-felt admiration and immense gratitude to the memory of the beloved and much missed marshal chen yi, a great patriot who, under the very wise and brilliant leadership of the venerated and beloved chairman mao tsetung, loyally and effectively served his glorious motherland and heroic people.

towards the end of his exemplary life, marshal chen yi had the great joy and pride to witness the historic victory of the people's republic of china in the united nations and the recognition of facts by that united nations that taiwan island indisputably and lawfully belongs to the people's republic of china. this is a victory of the brilliant and unparalleled mao tsetung thought and of the correct line of the chinese proletarian revolution which marshal chen yi served with full confidence and patriotism.

marshal chen yi's decease is a terrible loss to us khmers, to whom he was a reliable and active friend. in our hearts we will always cherish the precious memory of his friendship, of the tremendous support he showed in speaking to me once again in our last and unforgettable meeting several months ago.

please rest assured, madame, that the name of marshal chen yi will remain immortal in the hearts and minds of the khmer people. please accept assurance of my profound respect.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Keng Piao, Wang Kuo-chuan Meet Workers' Study Group of Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox)

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1972)

keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly talk with the workers' study group to china of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) led by kiyomi nakanishi.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee and other departments concerned chang hsiang-shan, chang yu, tien shu-chien, chen kang, hsu chung-ching, tuan yun and chen hui-chuan.

CHINA AND PERU

Head of Chinese Exhibition Group Leaves Peking for Lima

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1972)

chuang pu-sheng, head of a chinese economic construction exhibition group to peru, left here for lima by air today.

he was seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including wang wen-lin and chen teh-ho.

also present were miguel barandiaran, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of peru in china; pedro andia and dasso augusto, deputy directors, and antonio fernandez arce, memper, of the peruvian commercial office in china.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Chinese National Football Team Honored in Somalia

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Jan. 11, 1972)

musa rabille god, member of the somali supreme revolutionary council and secretary of state for labour and sports, gave a reception here yesterday evening for the chinese national football team with tung nien-li as leader and pu cheng-yu as deputy leader, which has come for a friendly visit.

among the about 300 somali friends attending the reception were yusuf omar al-azhari, director-general of the ministry of information and national guidance, ahmed osman yusuf, acting director-general of the ministry of labour and sports, and others.

chang ching-fang, first secretary, and wang shu-yi, economic attache, of the chinese embassy here were present.

musa rabille god and tung nien-li spoke at the reception. they praised the steady growth of the friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of the two countries.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Representative An Chih-yuan Requests Change in Unreasonable Distribution of Seats at UN ECOSOC Sessional Committees

(NCNA-English United Nations, Jan. 8, 1972)

at the organizational meeting of the 52nd session of the economic and social council of the united nations yesterday afternoon discussing the enlargement and election of members of the sessional committees of the council, chinese representative an chih-yuan explained the chinese delegation's stand for and support of the enlargement of its membership from 27 to 54. he pointed out that the present distribution of seats is most unreasonable and does not conform to the actual situation of the increasingly greater role played by the asian, african and latin-american countries in the united nations.

an chih-yuan said, "the distribution of seats for different regional groups is not reasonable, for it fails to reflect the actual situation in which an increasing number of countries from asia, africa and latin america have joined the united nations and are playing an increasingly greater role in various fields of the work of the united nations. for instance, the asian group has 32 seats, yet it has been allotted only 11 seats, comprising only one third. the group of western europe, north america

and oceania has 23 countries, but it has got 13 seats, comprising more than one half. the east european group has 7 countries, but it has got 6 seats, comprising 85 per cent. a comparison of the seats allotted to these groups shows that the distribution is obviously unreasonable. we should consider an increase in the number of seats for the asian group and other regions whose allotted seats are not adequate. in particular, it should be pointed out that among the six seats for the east european group, the soviet union and ukraine will occupy two. this is unfair. we must not ignore the many asian, african and latin american countries which earnestly wish to take part in the work of the council, and allow one country, the soviet union, to occupy two seats. such a most unreasonable state of affairs must be changed."

an chih-yuan pointed out, "we firmly oppose indian candidature for the sessional committees of the ecosoc. as is known to all, under the support and abetment of a superpower, india launched a barbarous aggression against pakistan, trampled upon and dismembered a sovereign country. with its criminal acts, the indian government has stripped off all the mantles of 'peace', 'humanity' and 'non-alignment' which it has long been using to hoodwink the world public, thus laying bare under broad daylight its ugly features as an aggressor. the indian government has grossly violated the u.n. resolution calling for ceasefire and troop withdrawal by india and pakistan and refused to implement the security council resolution for ceasefire and troop withdrawal. will it not be a big mockery to the united nations if such a country which has trampled upon the purposes and principles of the u.n. charter at will should be allowed to take part in the sessional committees of the ecosoc?"

in conclusion, an chih-yuan emphasized, "we reiterate that the chinese delegation is firmly opposed to india's candidature for the sessional committees of the ecosoc."

the organizational meeting of the 52nd session of the economic and social council concluded yesterday evening after three days' discussions.

the meeting discussed and approved the basic programme of work of the council for this year and approved the provisional agenda of the 52nd session of the council scheduled for may-june 1972. the meeting elected chairman of the council's economic committee, social committee and co-ordination committee respectively. the meeting approved the appointments of the members of the advisory committee on the application of science and technology to development and members of the committee for development planning for a three-year term beginning january first this year. it also approved the appointments of representatives on the five functional commissions: the statistical commission, the population commission, the commission for social development, the commission on human rights and the commission on the status of women.

the meeting also elected 27 members to the sessional committees for the 52nd session of the council.

CHINA AND YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

President of YAR Consultative Assembly Receives Chinese Agricultural Investigation Group

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Jan. 10, 1972)

abdulla ben hussein al ahmar, president of the consultative assembly of the yemen arab republic (y.a.r.), has received the visiting chinese agricultural investigation group led by yang wen-tang and had a cordial talk with them.

chinese ambassador to the y.a.r. wang jo-chieh was present on the occasion.

on january 4 and 8, y.a.r. minister of agriculture abdul jabar mujahid and minister of state for development mohammed ahmed al jonaid separately received and had friendly conversations with all members of the chinese group. pan chih-chiang, economic attache of the chinese embassy here, was present on both occasions.

the chinese group arrived here on december 30, 1971 at the invitation of the y.a.r. government.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Government Delegation Concludes Visit to Zambia

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Jan. 10, 1972)

the chinese government delegation with minister of communications yang chieh as leader and vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua as deputy leader left here by air this afternoon after concluding its friendly visit to zambia.

seeing the chinese delegation off at the airport were minister of power, transport and works fwanyanga mulikita, finance minister j.m. mwanakatwe, ministers of state of the ministry of power, transport and works s. mulenga and h.y. mwale, as well as permanent secretary of the foreign ministry sampa.

present also were chinese ambassador to zambia chin li-chen and representatives of chinese engineering and technical personnel.

minister mulikita presented gifts to the chinese delegation on behalf of the zambian government.

accompanied by minister of state of the ministry of power, transport and works mulenga and chinese ambassador chin li-chen, the chinese delegation this morning visited the

zambian border city livingstone where it was welcomed at a dinner given by district governor of livingstone samundengu. samundengu and yang chieh spoke at the dinner, enthusiastically praising the steady growth of friendship between zambia and china.

during its stay in zambia, the chinese delegation visited a zambian copper mine, the kafue hydro-electric power project and the construction sites of a broadcasting transmitters project and of the lusaka-kaoma highway, and was warmly welcomed by local government officials and people.

Chinese Ambassador Gives Dinner for Chinese Government Delegation's Visit to Zambia

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Jan. 10, 1972)

chinese ambassador to zambia chin li-chen gave a dinner here yesterday evening for the friendly visit to zambia of the chinese government delegation with yang chieh, minister of communications, as leader and chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, as deputy leader.

present at the dinner were zambian minister of power, transport and works f. mulikita, finance minister j.m. mwanakatwe and his wife, foreign minister h.k. mudenda and his wife, defence minister a.g. zulu and his wife, minister of trade and industry a. soko, secretary-general of state house and acting minister of provincial, local government and culture a.m. milner and his wife, minister of labour and social services w. chakulya and his wife, state ministers of power, transport and works s. mulenga and h.y. mwale, state minister of labour and social services s. sikombe and other zambian government officials.

diplomatic envoys of various countries here were present.

present also were representatives of chinese technical and engineering personnel in zambia.

chinese ambassador chin li-chen and zambian minister of power, transport and works f. mulikita spoke at the dinner.

chin li-chen said that the profound friendship between china and zambia has been forged and developed by our two peoples in their common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and south african racialism.

"the chinese government and people," chin li-chen went on, "resolutely support the zambian government and people in their just struggle against imperialism, for safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty. the zambian government and people resolutely oppose the imperialist plots of creating 'two chinas' and have waged unremitting struggle for the restoration to china of all her legitimate rights in the united nations. all this vividly embodies the militant friendship between our two countries."

expressing welcome to the chinese government delegation's visit to zambia minister mulikita said, "your visiting to zambia indicated that the friendship between us already exists."

he paid tribute to the work of the chinese technical and engineering personnel and said, "the record of your work here is not yours only, it is also the record of the zambian, tanzanian and chinese peoples working together side by side."

a very cordial and friendly atmosphere prevailed at the dinner.

guests and hosts toasted frequently to the militant friendship between the chinese and zambian peoples and to the health and long life of president kaunda and chairman mao.

after the dinner, the chinese documentary "groundbreaking ceremony of the tanzania-zambia railway" was shown, and was warmly received by the guests.

on january 5, minister mulikita held a reception in honour of the chinese government delegation.

END

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